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RECREATION IN THE CITY OF RED DEER

A SURVEY OF
INTERESTS, ACTIVITIES, AND
OPPORTUNITIES

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH

RESEARCH DIVISION

CHAPTERS I - V

[v.1]

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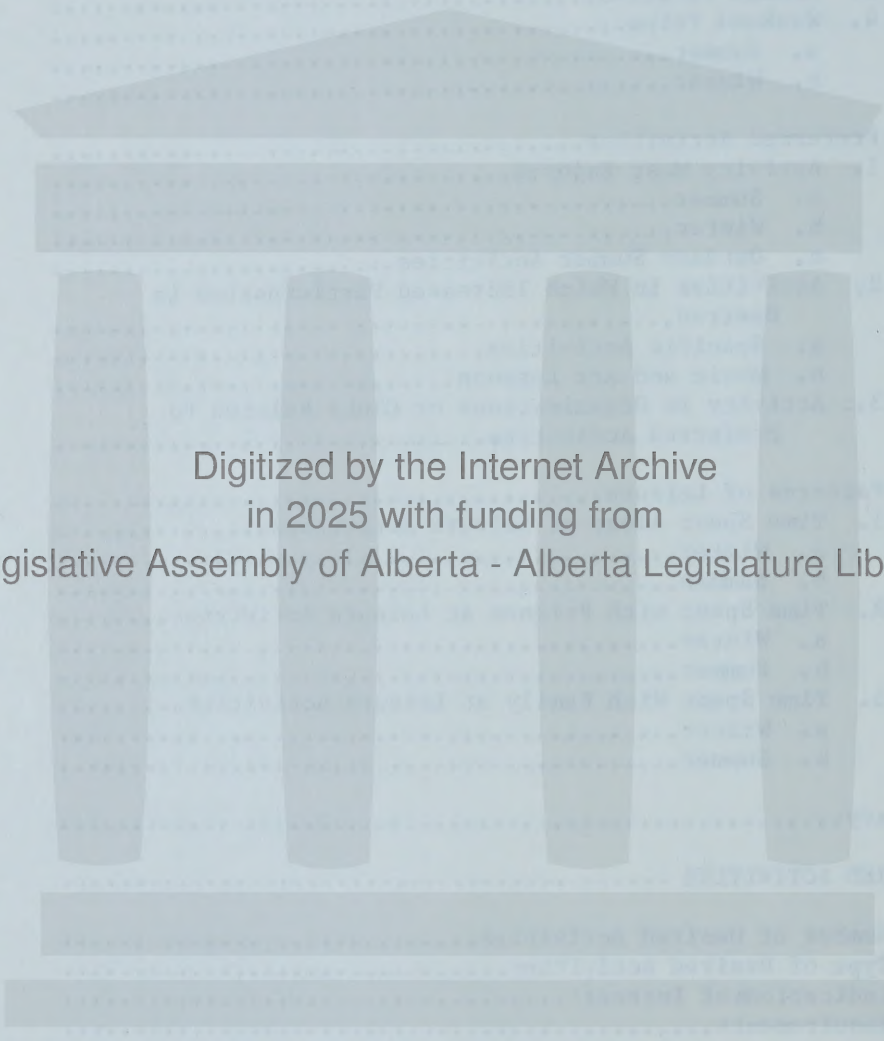

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INTRODUCTION

The Alberta Department of Youth was established in 1966 by the approval of the "The Department of Youth Act" on April 7, and the appointment on July 4 of R. C. Clark as Minister of Youth. The Recreation Branch of the Department of the Provincial Secretary was transferred to the newly created Department, and its responsibilities modified and elaborated.

A survey of the city of Red Deer was one of a series of recreation surveys of different areas within Alberta which was embarked upon as one of the initial projects of the Research Division of the Department of Youth.

One of the purposes of this research was to generate data on the recreational needs and interest of inhabitants of Red Deer, and on the varied recreational resources of the area in order to assist the Red Deer Recreation Department in its future planning. Another purpose was to generate data which could be compared with similar data collected in other areas of Alberta.

This report presents the results of this study in Red Deer together with some recommendations for programming based on the findings.

Significance of the Study

The primary purpose of the Recreation Branch of the Department of Youth is to assist Alberta Communities and organizations in the development and operation of programs of recreation that offer opportunity to all, that challenge every participant to fully develop his potential talents and that offer the individual the opportunity to give leadership and service to his community.

The term "recreation" may be applied to any experience in which a person chooses to participate in free or unobligated time for the satisfaction and enjoyment derived. It is a term commonly applied to sports and other physical activities, to reading, crafts and T. V. watching. It may be applied as accurately to discussions, leading choral groups, planning community centres, and political campaigns providing such activities are engaged in voluntarily and are not essential to earning a livelihood.

Since recreation is activity, and since learning results from activity, recreation cannot be conceived as merely a filler of time. It must be seen as having potential for contributing to human growth or human degradation. This fact becomes increasingly significant as, with automation and resulting leisure, work becomes much less of a factor in shaping the individual's values, and recreation becomes much more of a factor.

Opportunities for recreation must not be restrictive, but rather, they must be broadly conceived and supported so that every person regardless of age, sex, education, economic or ethnic background and interest may find scope for his own and his community's enrichment.

Opportunities for recreation can be equated with imaginative knowledgeable leaders, adequate facilities and freedom to choose from a wide range of experience. Freedom to choose implies ability and opportunity to choose.

Today, and to an even greater extent in the future, the majority of man's experiences, the events and situations that shape his way of life, will occur during leisure - they will be recreative experiences.

Consequently, society through its families, its institutions, and its governments, has an obligation to ensure that recreation contributes to the socialization of the individual and to the preservation of society.

Objectives of the Study

The responsibility for making an assessment of recreational opportunities in Red Deer was given to the Research Division of the Department of Youth. The general aim of the study was to ascertain the recreational needs and interest of the citizens of Red Deer and the degree to which available programs and facilities were geared to the interest of the people they were supposed to serve. Several more specific but interrelated objectives were also intended as part of this study. These purposes, with brief discussions of each are:

(1) To provide objective guidelines for the development of recreation programs in Red Deer, through analyzing the adequacy of the existing recreational opportunities, in the light of the current and desired recreational activities of the residents of the area. The goal is to identify "recreationally underprivileged" areas and underprivileged age-sex components of the population, in order to design programs to compensate for deficiencies. This involves three questions:

(i) What recreational resources are available in the survey area?

(ii) What overall patterns of recreational activities, needs, interests, satisfactions and dissatisfactions are apparent from the responses of sample members?

(iii) What are the characteristics of those who are highly involved, whose needs and interests are well met, who are "recreationally satisfied", and what are the characteristics of those with few recreational involvements, who are "recreationally deprived" and/or frustrated. This will involve pinpointing the high need groups in terms of their salient characteristics, and this in turn will permit

making recommendations and designing programs to minimize and, if possible, eliminate the recreationally underprivileged in the Red Deer area.

It was felt that it was necessary to discover whether recreational programs designed to meet certain needs are succeeding in their aim or are failing, for varied reasons.

Where there is reason to believe that programs and facilities are adequate, but are not available to deprived groups because of financial and transportation problems, communication failure and other obstacles, ways of surmounting these may be suggested. Where there are no inadequacies of programs or facilities utilized by deprived groups, the data analysis will bring this to light.

(2) To determine areas where the Department of Youth can be of service in the development of improved recreational opportunities. The purpose of the Recreation Survey is not to determine only those areas where the Recreation Department or the Provincial Government should become directly involved with programming, but also to determine what assistance might be given to existing organizations. Such assistance might take the form of making professional advice available, or of assisting with the development of facilities.

(3) To provide initial information against which the effects of new recreational programs on the people of Red Deer can be evaluated. The study will provide a set of data which will illumine, through detailed and precise comparison, other studies which may be made in the area. It will provide a comprehensive and detailed baseline picture in terms of which the programs introduced by the Red Deer Recreation Department may be evaluated.

In summary, the purpose of the study was to provide guidelines for the improvement of the recreational opportunities of the residents of Red Deer.

CHAPTER I

DESCRIPTION OF THE POPULATION OF RED DEER

This chapter will present information on various characteristics of the population of Red Deer, as is available from Dominion Bureau of Statistics data. The characteristics to be examined are: the age - sex distribution of the population, occupation, education, ethnicity, religion and various family characteristics - including the average number of people in the family and the average number of unmarried children aged 24 or under and living at home. Data for the first two characteristics are taken from the 1966 Census of Canada, but the other four characteristics are 1961 Census figures as these data were not collected in 1966. Corresponding data for the whole of the Province of Alberta are provided in order to permit comparison of the study area's population with that of the whole province on these characteristics.

A. Age - Sex Distribution of the Population

Table I-1 shows the age and sex characteristics of the populations of Alberta and Red Deer grouped into six age categories.

Table I-1

Population by Age Groups, Alberta and Red Deer, 1966

Age		Red Deer Total	Red Deer Male	Red Deer Female	Alberta Total	Alberta Male	Alberta Female
0 - 9 years	N	6,285	3,206	3,079	353,108	180,705	172,403
	%	24.0	12.2	11.8	24.1	12.3	11.8
10 - 19 years	N	5,498	2,731	2,767	286,657	145,864	140,793
	%	21.0	10.4	10.6	19.6	10.0	9.6
20 - 34 years	N	5,831	2,855	2,976	288,686	144,437	144,249
	%	22.3	10.9	11.4	19.7	9.9	9.9
35 - 54 years	N	5,568	2,738	2,830	329,756	168,052	161,704
	%	21.3	10.5	10.8	22.5	11.5	11.0
55 - 64 years	N	1,500	751	749	100,986	53,093	47,893
	%	5.7	2.9	2.8	6.9	3.6	3.3
65 or more years	N	1,489	675	814	104,010	54,094	49,916
	%	5.7	2.6	3.1	7.1	3.7	3.4
TOTAL	N	26,171	12,956	13,215	1,463,203	746,245	716,958
	%	100.0	49.5	50.5	100.0	51.0	49.0

Source: Census of Canada, 1966, Catalogue No. 92-610, Vol. I (1-10), Tables 21 and 22.

On comparison with the provincial figures, the population of Red Deer was found to be over-represented in terms of teenagers and young adults and under-represented in terms of middle-aged and older people. In the study area population, 21.0% were aged 10 to 19 years and 22.3% were aged 20 to 34,whereas in the Alberta population, 19.6% were aged 10 to 19 years and 19.7% were aged 20 to 34 years. People aged 35 to 54 years made up 21.3% of the Red Deer population, but 22.5% of the Alberta population. People over 54 years of age comprised 11.4% of the Red Deer population, but 14.0% of the Alberta population. In addition, there was a higher proportion of females in Red Deer's population (50.5%) than in Alberta's (49.0%).

B. Family Characteristics of the Population

Data were gathered on the total number of households, the total number of families and of family households, the number of one-family households, the number of non-family households and of one-person households, the average number of persons per family and the average number of unmarried children aged 24 or under living at home, per family. Table I-2 shows these data for Red Deer and Alberta.

Table I-2

Family Characteristics, Alberta and Red Deer, 1966

Characteristics	Red Deer		Alberta	
	N	%	N	%
Total Households	6,416	100.0	393,707	100.0
Total Families	5,517	-	331,158	-
Total Family Households	5,454	85.0	324,468	82.4
One-Family Households	5,396	84.1	319,522	81.2
Non-Family Households	962	15.0	69,239	17.6
One-Person Households	709	11.1	54,617	13.9
Average Persons per Family	3.9	-	3.9	-
Average Children per Family (aged 24 or under living at home)	1.9	-	1.9	-

Source: Census of Canada, 1966: Catalogue No. 93,-605, Vol. II (2-5), Tables 29 and 31; Catalogue No. 93-613, Vol. II (2-13), Table 91; Enumeration Area Print Outs Nos. 9 and 10, Alberta.

It must be noted that the total number of families differs from and exceeds the total number of family households, because the former counts separately all families who share dwelling units and are members of multiple-family households as well as those inhabiting single family dwelling units.

The percentage distributions of household types for the study area and the total province show a higher proportion of family households and one-family households in Red Deer than in all of Alberta. Correspondingly, there were lower proportions of non-family and one-person households in Red Deer than in the total province. The average family size and the average number of children aged under 25 living at home per family were the same for the study area and the province as a whole.

C. Occupational Characteristics of the Population

The distributions of the populations of Alberta and Red Deer by occupational class are shown in Table I-3.

Table I-3

Occupations of the Labour Force, 15 years of age and over, Alberta and Red Deer, 1961

Occupation	Red Deer		Alberta	
	N	%	N	%
Managerial	803	11.3	41,691	8.5
Professional & Technical	805	11.3	46,579	9.5
Clerical	839	11.8	55,317	11.3
Sales	662	9.3	31,629	6.5
Service & Recreation	1,527	21.4	59,055	12.1
Transportation & Communication	472	6.6	28,261	5.8
Farmers & Farm Workers	83	1.2	104,162	21.3
Loggers & Related Workers	7	0.1	2,195	0.4
Fishermen, Trappers & Hunters	-	-	814	0.2
Miners, Quarrymen & Related Workers	98	1.4	5,291	1.1
Craftsmen, Production Process & Related Workers	1,319	18.5	83,449	17.0
Labourers	328	4.6	19,615	4.0
Occupation Not Stated	181	2.5	11,453	2.3
TOTAL	7,124	100.0	489,511	100.0

Source: Census of Canada, 1961: Bulletin 3. 1-4, Table 7a; Bulletin 3. 1-6, Table 11.

There were very few farmers in Red Deer: only 1.2% of the labour force reported farming occupations, as compared to 21.3% of the provincial labour force. Most other occupations were over-represented in Red Deer compared with Alberta. The greatest differences in this direction were in the managerial, professional and technical, sales, service and recreation, and craftsmen occupations.

D. Educational Characteristics of the Population

The educational distributions of the populations of Alberta and Red Deer are shown in Table I-4.

Table I-4

Population Five Years of Age and Over, Not Attending School, by Highest Grade Attended, Alberta and Red Deer, 1961

Education	Red Deer		Alberta	
	N	%	N	%
No Schooling	512	6.3	58,434	7.0
Kindergarten	1	0.01	1,001	0.1
Elementary 1-4	252	3.1	44,866	5.4
5+	2,901	35.8	253,959	30.5
Secondary 1-2	2,233	27.6	190,916	22.9
3-4	1,555	19.2	184,302	22.1
5	284	3.5	43,479	5.2
University 1-2	235	2.9	25,220	3.0
3-4	43	0.5	6,662	0.8
Degree	86	1.1	24,067	2.9
TOTAL	8,102	100.0	832,906	99.9

Source: Census of Canada, 1961: Bulletin 1. 2-10, Tables 74 and 75.

Fewer people in Red Deer were either poorly educated or well educated and more had a medial amount of education compared to provincial figures. Of the Red Deer population over 4 years old and not attending school, only 9.4% had 4 years of schooling or less and 27.2% had 3 years of secondary schooling or more. Of the Alberta population, however, 12.5% and 34.0% fell in these respective education groups. The majority of both populations, but especially Red Deer's, had between 5 years of elementary and 2 years of secondary education (63.4% of the Red Deer and 53.4% of the Alberta, populations).

E. Ethnic Origin Characteristics of the Population

The distributions of the Alberta and Red Deer populations by ethnic groups are given in Table I-5.

Table I-5

Population by Ethnic Groups, Red Deer and Alberta, 1961

Ethnic Group	Red Deer		Alberta	
	N	%	N	%
British Isles	11,048	56.3	601,755	45.2
French	954	4.9	83,319	6.3
Austrian, n.o.s.	138	0.7	15,904	1.2
Czech and Slovak	111	0.6	12,448	0.9
Finnish	110	0.6	3,662	0.3
German	2,178	11.1	183,314	13.8
Hungarian	162	0.8	15,293	1.2
Italian	142	0.7	15,025	1.1
Jewish	18	0.1	4,353	0.3
Netherlands	1,094	5.6	55,530	4.2
Polish	300	1.5	40,539	3.0
Russian	170	0.9	17,952	1.3
Scandinavian	1,666	8.5	95,879	7.2
Ukrainian	634	3.2	105,923	8.0
Other European	297	1.5	24,967	1.9
Asiatic:				
Chinese	214	1.1	6,937	0.5
Japanese	6	0.03	3,721	0.3
Other	7	0.04	1,845	0.1
Native Indian and Eskimo	49	0.2	28,554	2.1
Negro	4	0.02	1,307	0.1
Other and not stated	310	1.6	13,717	1.0
TOTAL	19,612	100.0	1,331,944	100.0

Source: Census of Canada, 1961, Bulletin 1. 2-5, Tables 37 and 38

The Red Deer population contained higher proportions of people of British Isles, Netherlands and Scandinavian ethnic origin than did the Alberta population. Smaller proportions of the Red Deer population than of the Alberta population were of French, German, Polish, Ukrainian, and Native Indian and Eskimo ethnic origin.

F. Religious Affiliation Characteristics of the Population

Table I-6 shows the proportions of the Alberta and Red Deer residents who acknowledged affiliation with various religious denominations in 1961.

Table I-6

Population by Religious Denominations, Alberta and Red Deer, 1961

Denomination	Red Deer		Alberta	
	N	%	N	%
Adventist	52	0.3	5,187	0.4
Anglican Church of Canada	2,498	12.7	156,630	11.8
Baptist	751	3.8	42,430	3.2
Christian Reformed	502	2.6	11,152	0.8
Christian Scientist	11	0.1	1,783	0.1
Churches of Christ Disciples	66	0.3	2,688	0.2
Confucian and Buddhist	8	0.04	2,525	0.2
Evangelical United Brethren	23	0.1	6,161	0.5
Greek Orthodox	168	0.9	47,353	3.6
Jehovah's Witnesses	80	0.4	7,523	0.6
Jewish	17	0.1	6,045	0.4
Lutheran	1,508	7.7	122,520	9.2
Mennonite	28	0.1	16,269	1.2
Mormon	182	0.9	25,537	1.9
Pentecostal	220	1.1	15,112	1.1
Presbyterian	1,907	9.7	55,337	4.2
Roman Catholic	3,020	15.4	298,741	22.4
Salvation Army	79	0.4	3,319	0.2
Ukrainian (Greek) Catholic	132	0.7	35,260	2.6
United Church of Canada	7,068	36.0	418,927	31.4
Other	1,292	6.6	51,445	3.9
TOTAL	19,612	99.9	1,331,944	99.9

Source: Census of Canada, 1961: Bulletin 1. 2-6, Tables 44 and 45.

Greater proportions of the Red Deer population than of the total Alberta population were affiliated with the Presbyterian, United and Christian Reformed Churches. Conversely, Red Deer had smaller proportions of Roman Catholics, Ukrainian Catholics, Greek Orthodox, Lutherans, Mennonites and Mormons than did the Alberta population.

In this chapter, we have examined various characteristics of the population of Red Deer with regard to these characteristics in the total population of Alberta. The greatest differences between the Red Deer population and that of the total province were found for the "farmer" category of occupation, the categories of 5 or more years of elementary education and one or two years of secondary education, the British ethnic group, and the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian religious denominations. In the second, third and fourth characteristics, the study area population was over-represented in comparison with the Alberta figures. In the first characteristic it was under-represented. Lesser dissimilarities were found to exist within most of the categories of all six characteristics examined -- age and sex, family characteristics, occupation, education, ethnicity and religion.

CHAPTER II

METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA

This chapter of the report presents information on the methodology and sources of data used. The first section is a description of the sources of data. These are: Dominion Bureau of Statistics' reports, the Adult & High School Recreation Interview Schedules and facility and program inventories. This is followed by a section on the methodology of the study including material on the sampling procedure, the adequacy of the sample actually interviewed, the interview procedure, and the procedures for the analysis of the data.

A. The Sources of Data

1. Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

Information from standard published tables of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was used to describe the population of Red Deer with respect to such characteristics as age, sex, ethnicity, occupation and education.

2. Adult Interview Schedule

This was the primary data-collection instrument used in this study. The schedule used was a revised version of that used in similar surveys done by the Alberta Department of Youth in the Crowsnest Pass[1] and in Lethbridge.[2] The schedule consisted of a recreation inventory, which included a large number of questions on amount of leisure time available, recreational and leisure time activities and involvements, recreational

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1. Recreation in the Crowsnest Pass: A Survey of Interests, Activities & Opportunities, Research Division, Department of Youth, Province of Alberta, 1969.

2. Recreation in Lethbridge: A Survey of Interests, Activities & Opportunities, Research Division, Department of Youth, Province of Alberta, 1969.

activities in which the respondent would like to engage, etc., as well as a large number of social background items. The social background information was used in the process of analyzing the kinds of attitudes that were found among respondents having various contrasting social characteristics.

A number of questionnaire items used to collect data for this research (and the earlier Crowsnest and Lethbridge Surveys) originated with the Drumheller Valley Community Opportunity Assessment Study,[3] but most of them were devised especially for the Provincial Recreation Survey. The schedule had been pretested prior to the Crowsnest study, which had a sample of 400. The final draft incorporated changes which seemed to be necessary on the basis of the consultation with the Recreation Department of the City of Red Deer. A copy of the questionnaire used to elicit the data for this report is found in Appendix B. A complete interview took between one hour and fifteen minutes and two and a half hours to complete, depending on the fluency and the volubility of the respondent.

3. High School Interview Schedule

The high school schedule was an abbreviated version of the adult schedule and was administered, in groups, to selected high school classes. Questions included dealt with the amount of leisure time available, students' current use of leisure time, activities desired but unavailable, organizational and social involvements and a shortened list of social background items. The questionnaire was shortened so that it could be administered during one classroom period and was pre-tested in two

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3. David Turner, Community Opportunity Assessment, Appendix, the Drumheller Valley. Human Resources Research and Development, Executive Council, Government of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, March, 1967.

classrooms of a large public high school in Edmonton, Alberta. Appendix C is a copy of the High School Schedule.

4. Inventory of Programs and Facilities

These inventories were intended to provide information on the supply of recreational opportunities in Red Deer. An attempt was made to inventory all physical facilities that were, or could be, used for leisure activities, such as public parks, pools, and arenas, all commercial outlets and all churches. Further, an inventory of all recreational programs taking place within any of the above-mentioned facilities, or taking place without a formal facility or 'place' was undertaken. This information, when related to age-sex components of the population, offers some guidelines as to need for new facilities, under-or-over utilization of present facilities, under-or-over-subscription of programs, and indications of leadership and administrative difficulties, if any. Appendices D, E, and F are copies of the inventory schedules used.

B. Methodology

One major problem experienced in the recreation-oriented portion of the questionnaire was the difficulty in obtaining an accurate or useful measure of discretionary free time - the amount of leisure time available - for each person interviewed.

1. Measurement of Leisure or Discretionary Time

Four somewhat overlapping approaches may be used to assess discretionary or leisure time. These are (a) time ratings, (b) use of activity check lists (c) logging time and money expenditures and (d) logging the "feelings" associated with the activities logged in (c).

a. For time ratings, subjects are asked to estimate the number of hours

of "leisure time" that they have during specified seasons of the year. The disadvantages of this approach include the variations in subjective, implicit definitions of leisure time among respondents, and the inaccuracies resulting from such factors as faulty memory, variations in leisure time from week to week or month to month and desire of the respondent to impress the interviewer in one way or another.

b. Discretionary time may be examined in terms of activities participated in during leisure hours: lists of entertainment devices, hobbies, sports, recreational items and sociable modes that appear to constitute the realm of leisure. These are often studies with respect to time, money or interest, and as a result, their relative importance along one or more of these dimensions can be established. Check lists including as many as 400 items may be used. Time pressures in the data collection process frequently necessitate grouping of items on these lists. This, of course, often raises the serious methodological and substantive problems of which activities may be meaningfully combined.

c. Expenditures of time and money may be recorded by the keeping of monetary or temporal logs (diaries). From the charting of all such expenditures and activities that occur within a particular time period, it is possible to isolate discretionary time according to specified criteria.

d. The fourth technique for studying discretionary time, which attempts to include the subjective components, involves keeping the logs as noted in (c) above, but as well, the respondent is asked to identify the feelings that accompanied his various activities. Here, feelings, as well as time-uses, are incorporated into the criteria of leisure.

It was not feasible to ask residents of Red Deer to keep the kind of careful logging records which are implied in the last two

alternatives. Accordingly, use was made of the first two procedures. This difficulty was handled in part by viewing the data so generated not as valid and reliable indicators of the actual amount of discretionary time available to each respondent, but rather as relative indices of such time. These data may be considered as adequate for the purpose of ranking the study sample members from high to low, in terms of the amount of discretionary time available to them. People with high scores on the two discretionary time indices used are assumed to have somewhat more "leisure time" than those with lower scores. It is not assumed that the amount of time reported by respondents can be taken as accurate reports of the time that they actually spent. More specifically, then, the indices of discretionary time used in the present study include two gross ratings, and an activity check list.

The former involved asking respondents the following questions: "How much free time a week do you usually have in summer?" "in winter?" and "How many hours during the school day are you completely free to do as you like?"

The latter involved use of an activity check list which had first been devised for use in the Drumheller Valley Community Opportunity Assessment study and was subsequently used in the Crowsnest Pass and Lethbridge Recreation Surveys.

There are limitations in using such a short check list of activities for the purpose of taking an inventory of leisure time. However, rapport with respondents would have been jeopardized by subjecting them to the tedium of much longer check lists. Further, the overall length of the questionnaire also mitigated against expansion of the check list. One device used to partially circumvent the difficulties of the short list was

that interviewers were instructed to probe carefully for other leisure time uses of respondents which were not on the list and to record these in space provided.

It was intended that the use of this check list would result in a qualitative description of the universe of recreational opportunities available to the interviewees. It was also assumed that the hourly involvements, in total, would give a relative index of the amount of leisure time available to each person, and that comparisons between hourly involvements per activity would give an assessment of the relative importance of each of the leisure activities noted for residents of Red Deer.

Clearly, the procedures used in this study, as in all field studies, were a compromise between ideal procedures if unlimited resources and unlimited co-operation were available, and what was possible in view of the limitations of the actual field situation. The weakness of the procedures used are readily acknowledged, but it is emphasized that they are deemed adequate in providing indices of leisure time.

2. The Sampling Procedure

The sampling area consisted of the city of Red Deer.

The decision was made to interview a single subject in each household contacted, with the goal being a final sample of about 400. The actual sample consisted of 401 respondents. A random sample was drawn from the City of Red Deer voter's list. Household names and addresses were recorded for the selected sample. The cards with names and addresses where then divided into two equal stacks - one for each sex, so that an equal number of males and females could be interviewed.

The instructions to interviewers on how to select the respondent within the selected household in order to draw a representative

sample were as follows. If a person of the required sex answered the door, he/she was to be interviewed. If a person of the opposite sex answered the door, he/she was to be asked if an adult of the required sex lived there, and where possible this required person was to be interviewed or an appointment was to be made to interview him/her at a later time.

3. Adequacy of Sampling Procedure

How adequate were the procedures used in securing a representative sample of the area? Two different attempts can be made to test the sample's representativeness of the actual population of Red Deer and thus the adequacy of the sampling procedure.

The first involves comparing the Red Deer sample to the Red Deer population according to the age-sex breakdown. See Table II-1. According to this criteria it can be seen that the sample drawn was a reasonably representative one. The two age-sex groups which were least representative were the middle-aged males (19.0% for the population and 23.1% for the sample giving an over-representation for the sample of 4.1%) and the young group (40.5% for the population and 36.2% for the sample, an under-representation for the sample of 4.3%). All other age-sex groups of the sample deviated less than 3.0% from the corresponding group for the population.

Table II-1

Age-Sex Distributions of Total Population of Red Deer Over 19 Years of Age, 1966, and Study Sample, 1968

Age-Sex Type	Population		Sample	
	N	%	N	%
Young[1] Male	2,855	19.8	70	17.6
Middle-Aged[2] Male	2,738	19.0	92	23.1
Older[3] Male	1,426	9.9	42	10.6
TOTAL - MALE	7,019	48.8	204	51.3
Young Female	2,976	20.7	74	18.6
Middle-Aged Female	2,830	19.7	74	18.6
Older Female	1,563	10.9	46	11.6
TOTAL - FEMALE	7,369	51.2	194	48.7
Total Young Subjects	5,831	40.5	144	36.2
Total Middle-Aged Subjects	5,568	38.7	166	41.7
Total Older Subjects	2,989	20.8	88	22.1
TOTAL	14,388	100.0	398	100.0

1. Young: for Population = 20 - 34; for Sample = 18 - 35

2. Middle-Aged: for Population = 35 - 54; for Sample = 36 - 55

3. Older: for Population = 55 and older; for Sample = 56 and over

Source: Census of Canada, 1966, Catalogue No. 92-610, Vol. 1 (1-10), Tables 21 and 22.

The second approach to the assessment of the adequacy of the sampling procedures involves an assessment of the representativeness of the sample from the perspective of the educational characteristics of residents of Red Deer, as reported in the 1961 census - the most recent statistics available at the time of the survey. Unfortunately, the categories used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to classify these variables do not conform with those used for social class stratification in the present study.

It was possible to group the educational levels used in the 1961 census in such a way as to make them roughly comparable with the levels used in this study. To do this, three or four years of secondary schooling was equated with 12 years of education for the sample, one or two years of secondary with 10 or 11 years, and elementary (1 to 4 and 5 or more), kindergarten and "none" roughly with 9 or fewer years of schooling. Table II-2 shows the distribution by education of the total Red Deer population and the study sample.

Table II-2

Education of the Total Population[1] of Red Deer Not Attending School, 1961, and of the Study Sample, 1968

Population	Less than 10 years		10 - 11 years		12 years		University		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Total population	3,666	45.2	2,233	27.6	1,839	22.7	364	4.5	8,102
Study sample	131	32.8	140	35.1	83	20.8	45	11.3	399
Discrepancy: Sample is		-12.4		+7.5		-1.9		+6.8	

1.Source: Census of Canada, 1961: Bulletin 1. 2- 10, Tables 74 and 75.

The data show that the distributions by education of the total population and the study sample for Red Deer differed greatly for the lowest educational level and a fair amount for the other levels.

From the findings of these two comparisons of the total population and the study sample, it may be seen that the sampling inadequacies relate more to the educational characteristics of the respondents than to the age or sex characteristics.

A more adequate sampling procedure would have been to select the households to be interviewed, and then contact each household in order to determine the characteristics of its members. A frequency distribution could then have been drawn up of people in each of the demographic groups, sampling ratios for each established, and the precise individual to be interviewed in each household could then have been designated. This is a time-consuming procedure which increases the cost of a study; it was decided not to use it in the present research.

4. The Interviewing Procedure

Much of the detail concerning the interviewing procedure has been implied in the preceding pages. Interviewers were instructed to call at each of the households on their sample list, and to establish whether or not there was a member of the desired sex for that household resident there. If an adult of that sex was at home and not otherwise involved, the interview proceeded at once. If that particular time was inconvenient, the interviewer made an appointment at the convenience of the interviewee and came back at the appropriate time. If an adult household member of the desired sex was not at home, inquiry was made as to when he or she would be home and probably have the leisure to be interviewed, and the interviewer left with it clearly understood that he would return at that time.

When an interview was in progress and an interruption occurred, the interviewer was instructed to break off the interview and make an appointment to complete it at a later time, rather than to attempt to complete it under difficult conditions or when others present might influence the response which the subject made to questions.

Generally, the interview seemed to be an enjoyable experience for subjects who participated; this was especially true of elderly subjects who appreciated the diversion the interview provided. Rapport was reported on an interviewer's evaluation; in most interview situations it was quite satisfactory.

Degree of rapport did not, in all cases, relate to the quality of the interview. Many older respondents were cooperative but were unable to contribute to questions on recreation.

A failure to respond may have been due to language or hearing problems, inability to understand the questions, unfamiliarity with the topic, illness which kept them out of touch with the community or any combination of the above. Loneliness and isolation may have been factors which aided in the establishment of a good rapport in the older age group.

The establishment of only fair or poor rapport by the interviewer was, in some cases, the result of a suspicion about the purpose of the survey. Many respondents remained hostile for what they perceived as political reasons. In many cases, once the interviewer had clearly established his intentions, the degree of rapport increased.

A number of older respondents felt that a survey on recreation did not pertain to them and they became tired of the questions. Language difficulties compounded by the lengthiness of the interview also resulted in a number of exhausting interviews.

As might be expected, those respondents who were involved in the recreational activities or who were familiar with the survey and had given the problem some thought contributed valuable information and opinions.

5. Analysis of the Data

Following the completion of each interview, the schedule was read within one or two days by an interviewer other than the one who had completed it to detect omissions, to insure completeness of responses, and to check upon the legibility of the answers. Where information was incomplete, interviewers were instructed to call back in order to secure the needed answers from the interviewee.

The completed schedules were then sent to Edmonton, where they were independently coded, twice, as a check on the accuracy of the coding process. The numerical codes thus obtained were punched into IBM data cards. The actual tabulations of responses and computation of relevant statistics were then made by use of the IBM 360 computer at the Provincial Government Data Centre. The relationship between the independent, or diagnostic variables and the remaining dependent variables were assessed by computing chi-square for each frequency table established by cross-tabulating selected pairs of variables. Only those tables with statistical significance at the 5% level (probability of the obtained chi-square) or better, were used for inclusion in the report.

6. Independent and Dependent Variables

Eight independent, or diagnostic variables were considered as being of primary importance in explaining different recreational habits of various sub-sections of the population. These basic variables were:

1. Sex of respondent
2. Age of respondent

3. Marital Status of respondent
4. Ethnic origin of respondent
5. Generation of respondent
6. Educational level of respondent
7. Income of respondent
8. Occupation of respondent

Degree of anomie was also used as an independent variable for the chapter on social involvements. It is discussed at length in the body of the report where it first appears, so that at this juncture, only a brief explanation will be provided. Anomie refers to an attitude of powerlessness and of estrangement from the standard patterns of behavior within a social context.

The remainder of the variables discussed in this report were considered for purposes of analysis, as dependent. They fall into several categories: leisure time availability, current recreational activities, preferred activities and activities desired, but unavailable, as well as attitudes toward work and recreation in general.

7. Organization of Report

The format for writing the report follows this general sequence. A particular relevant dependent variable was chosen for discussion and its relationship to each of the 8 independent variables examined. If some of the relationships were statistically significant (at the 5% level) they were noted, and then discussed at some length in the order of their occurrence on the ordered list of independent variables previously mentioned. At the end of this discussion, a short summary statement

regarding the significant relationships was written. Then, consideration was given, in the same manner, to the next dependent variable chosen for discussion.

The order in which the general section of dependent variables are discussed can be discerned from the Table of Contents, beginning with Chapter III and proceeding through Chapter IX.

CHAPTER III

WORK INVOLVEMENTS AND PREFERENCES

Of basic importance to the establishment of a recreational policy, or the modification of an existing policy, is an understanding of the amount of free time a population has to pursue non-work activities. Once this information has been obtained, it is important to determine the relative significance people place on work and leisure activities in order to determine how they wish to spend their uncommitted hours. To these ends, this chapter will outline the work commitments of the Red Deer population and go on to discuss the work and leisure ethics which guide their actions.

A. Regular and Overtime Work

For a sample consisting of both males and females, it is necessary to consider both the hours spent in gainful employment for most of the men and some of the women, and the number of hours women spend in housework. This section will deal first with hours spent in housework by women, and second with the hours committed to remunerative employment by men and working women.

1. Time Spent in Housework

Female respondents were asked: "About how many hours a day would you say you spend in housework?" There were 193 females in the sample and 114 of these (59.1%) stated that they were housewives. Almost one-quarter of the female sample (47 or 24.4%) did not indicate how many hours they spent doing housework. The remaining respondents reported hours in housework as seen in Table III-1.

Table III-1

Hours Per Day in Housework

Number of Hours	Number	Per Cent
1 to 2	23	15.6
3 to 6	103	70.1
7 to 10	18	12.2
Over 10	3	2.0
TOTAL	147	99.9

It is evident that the majority of women spent 6 hours or less in housework (70.1%).

Time spent in housework was significantly related only to age of respondent. This relationship is shown in Table III-2.

Table III-2

Time Spent in Housework by Age of Respondent

Age	Hours per Day				
	4 hours or less		4 hours or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	
25 years and under	11	55.0	9	45.0	20
26 to 40 years	23	39.7	35	60.3	58
41 to 55 years	22	47.8	24	52.2	46
56 to 65 years	11	78.6	3	21.4	14
Over 65 years	7	77.8	2	22.2	9
TOTAL	74	50.3	73	49.7	147

($P < .05$)

The data show that respondents over 55 years of age tended to spend the least amount of time in housework - just 21.4% of those 56 to 65 years and 22.2% of those over 65 years worked 4 or more hours a day. Respondents in the 26 to 40 year age group reported spending more time in housework (60.3% spent 4 or more hours per day) than those respondents 41 to 55 years of age or 25 years and under.

None of the other independent variables were significantly associated with "Time Spent in Housework".

2. Gainful Employment

Respondents were asked how many hours they spent per week on remunerative employment. A distinction was made between summer and winter to determine if there were any seasonal differences. In addition to the 114 females who reported being housewives, 40 respondents said they were not gainfully employed at the time, and 18 respondents (4.5%) did not respond to the question. These figures were almost identical for summer and for winter. Most of the remaining respondents (193 or 84.3%) reported working between 36 and 50 hours a week. Again these figures were almost identical for summer and winter. Eighteen respondents (7.9%) reported working less than this amount in summer while 20 respondents (8.7%) reported working fewer than 36 hours in the summer. Working more than 50 hours in the summer was reported by 18 (7.9%) respondents, and 15 (6.6%) respondents reported working this long in the winter.

Hours worked per week in the summer was significantly related to sex, marital status, generation, income, occupation and age of respondent.

A higher proportion of the female respondents who were gainfully employed (47 or 85.5%) worked 40 or fewer hours a week than did male respondents (81 or 46.8%). Conversely, more male (92 or 53.2%) than female

respondents (9 or 16.4%) worked more than 40 hours a week at remunerative employment in the summer. ($P < .001$). The same pattern of association was found when sex was cross-tabulated with the number of hours worked per week in the winter.

The relationship between number of hours worked per week and marital status of respondent was also similar for summer and winter. Therefore, only the relationship for summer will be discussed. ($P < .01$).

Over three-quarters of the total sample (77.8%) were married; the remaining respondents were coded into a non-married category which includes widowed, divorced, separated and single respondents. Almost three-quarters of the respondents who were not married (36 or 73.5%) spent 40 or fewer hours a week at gainful employment while just half (92 or 51.1%) of the married respondents reported this amount of time. Almost half of the married respondents (88 or 48.9%) spent more than 40 hours a week at remunerative employment while just over one-quarter of the non-married respondents (13 or 26.5%) spent this much time working per week in the summer.

Ethnicity was not significantly related to the number of hours spent at gainful employment in the summer or in the winter.

Generation was significantly related to this variable for summer only: see Table III-3.

Table III-3

Hours Worked Per Week in Summer by Generation of Respondent

Generation	Hours Per Week				
	40 or less		Over 40		Total
	N	%	N	%	
First	20	58.8	14	41.2	34
Second	49	69.0	22	31.0	71
Third	41	47.1	46	52.9	87
Fourth or more	18	48.6	19	51.4	37
TOTAL	128	56.1	101	44.3	229

($P < .05$)

The data show that third or more generation respondents worked more hours per week than did first or second generation respondents - 52.9% of third and 51.4% of fourth or more generation respondents worked more than 40 hours a week while 41.2% of first generation respondents and 31.0% of second generation respondents reported spending this much time in remunerative employment in the summer. Second generation respondents spent the least amount of time at gainful employment - 69% spent 40 hours or less a week in the summer.

Income, occupation and age were significantly related to number of hours worked per week in both summer and winter, but education was not related. Again, because of similar findings for summer and for winter, only the relationships for summer will be discussed.

There was a fairly consistent direct relationship between hours worked per week in the summer and income of respondent as Table III-4 shows.

Table III-4

Hours Worked Per Week in Summer by Income of Respondent

Income	Hours Per Week				
	40 or less		Over 40		Total
	N	%	N	%	
Less than $3,000	11	91.7	1	8.3	12
$3,000 to $5,499	52	59.8	35	40.2	87
$5,500 to $7,999	34	50.0	34	50.0	68
$8,000 or more	23	51.1	22	48.8	45
TOTAL	120	56.6	92	43.4	212

($P < .05$)

The data show that as income increased from less than $3,000 to $8,000 or more, the proportion of respondents who reported spending 40 hours or less in gainful employment decreased from 91.7% to about 50% of those respondents in the higher income brackets. Similarly, the proportion of respondents who reported working over 40 hours a week increased from 8.3% of those earning less than $3,000 to 50% of those earning from $5,500 to $7,999 and 48.8% of those earning $8,000 or more a year.

The relationship with occupation is given in Table III-5.

Table III - 5

Hours Worked Per Week in the Summer by Occupation of Respondent

Occupation	Hours Per Week				
	40 or less		Over 40		Total
	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 and 2*	19	70.4	8	29.6	27
Hollingshead 3, 4 and Farmers	42	51.9	39	48.1	81
Hollingshead 5 and 6	47	50.0	47	50.0	94
Hollingshead 7	17	73.9	6	26.1	23
Housewives	3	100.0	0	-	3
TOTAL	128	56.1	100	43.9	228

($P < .05$)

* A copy of the Hollingshead Index of Social Position is in Appendix G.

The data show that the large majority of respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 7 (73.9%) and Hollingshead 1 and 2 (70.4%) spent 40 hours or less a week in gainful employment. Half of the respondents in Hollingshead 3, 4 and Farmers (51.9%) and Hollingshead 5 and 6 (50.0%) worked this amount, with the other half working over 40 hours a week.

There was a curvilinear relationship between the number of hours worked per week and age of respondent as Table III - 6 illustrates.

Table III - 6

Hours Worked Per Week in the Summer by Age of Respondent

Age	Hours Per Week				
	40 or less		Over 40		Total
	N	%	N	%	
25 years and under	17	65.4	9	34.6	26
26 to 40 years	37	42.5	50	57.5	87
41 to 55 years	48	60.8	31	39.2	79
Over 55 years	26	72.2	10	27.8	36
TOTAL	128	56.1	100	43.9	228

($P < .01$)

The data show that respondents in the 26 to 40 year age group had the largest proportion of respondents who reported working over 40 hours per week (57.5%) and respondents over 55 years of age had the lowest proportion of respondents (27.8%) working over 40 hours per week. Conversely, these groups had the lowest and highest proportions who reported working 40 hours or less per week (42.5% of those 26 to 40 and 72.2% of those over 55 years).

3. Degree of Fatigue After a Work Day

To determine how exhausted, or how "eager to go" respondents were at the end of an average work day, they were asked: "At the end of the work day, how tired are you?" A total of 14 (3.5%) respondents did not answer the question and 7 (1.8%) respondents indicated that the question was not applicable to their present situation for reasons such as, "they were unemployed or retired". The remaining respondents were broken down into a three-fold classification with the majority (217 or 54.1%) indicating that they were

"tired, but able to work around the house"; 92 or 22.9% said that they were "hardly tired at all" and 71 or 17.7% reported being "completely exhausted". Reported tiredness differed significantly for sex, age and the indices of social class - education, occupation and income of respondent.

One quarter of the female respondents (48 or 25.7%) said they were "completely exhausted" at the end of a normal work day while just 11.6% (23) of the male respondents reported being this tired ($P < .01$). More males than females reported being "tired, but able to work around home" (124 or 62.3% males vs. 93 or 49.7% females). Approximately the same proportion of male respondents (52 or 26.1%) and female respondents (46 or 24.6%) reported being "hardly tired at all" at the end of a normal work day.

The relationship between reported tiredness and education of respondent is given in Table III - 7.

Table III - 7

Reported Tiredness by Education of Respondent

Education	Degree of Tiredness						
	Completely Exhausted		Tired, but Able to Get Around		Hardly Tired At All		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1 to 9 years	34	28.6	65	54.6	20	16.8	119
10 to 11 years	18	13.0	78	56.5	42	30.4	138
12 years, college	18	14.4	70	56.0	37	29.6	125
TOTAL	70	18.3	213	55.8	99	25.9	382

($P < .01$)

The data show that respondents were fairly evenly distributed in the category of "tired, but able to get around". Over one-quarter of the respondents with one to nine years of education (28.6%) reported being "completely exhausted" while 13% of those with 10 to 11 years of education and 14.4% of those with 12 years and some college reported being this tired. Conversely, being "hardly tired at all" was reported by 30.5% of those with 10 to 11 years, 29.6% of those with 12 years or a college education and just 16.8% of those with 1 to 9 years of education.

Cross-tabulating reported tiredness with income of respondent tended to support the education findings: see Table III - 8.

Table III - 8

Reported Tiredness by Income of Respondent

Income	Degree of Tiredness						
	Completely Exhausted		Tired, but Able to Get Around		Hardly Tired At All		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Less than $3,000	18	45.0	17	42.5	5	12.5	40
$3,000 to $5,499	22	17.5	72	57.1	32	25.4	126
$5,500 to $7,999	17	17.7	61	63.5	18	18.8	96
$8,000 or more	7	10.1	39	56.5	23	33.3	69
TOTAL	64	19.3	189	57.1	78	23.6	331

($P < .001$)

There was a fairly consistent inverse relationship between being "completely exhausted" at the end of a normal work day and income of respondent. Almost half of the respondents earning less than $3,000 a year(45%) reported being "completely exhausted" and this proportion decreased to 10.1% of

those in the highest income bracket ($8,000 or more). A higher proportion of respondents earning from $5,500 to $7,999 (63.5%) reported being "tired, but able to get around" while a higher proportion (33.3%) of those who earned $8,000 or more and 25.4% of those who earned from $3,000 to $5,499 a year reported being "hardly tired at all".

The relationship between occupation and reported tiredness was inconsistent with those found for education and income: see Table III - 9.

Table III - 9

Reported Tiredness by Occupation of Respondent

Occupation	Degree of Tiredness						
	Completely Exhausted		Tired, but Able to Get Around		Hardly Tired At All		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 and 2	9	31.0	17	58.6	3	10.3	29
Hollingshead 3, 4 and Farmers	5	5.6	55	61.8	29	32.6	89
Hollingshead 5 and 6	17	17.0	64	64.0	19	19.0	100
Hollingshead 7, Not working	15	27.3	24	43.6	16	29.1	55
Housewives	25	22.3	53	48.2	32	29.1	110
TOTAL	71	18.5	213	55.6	99	25.8	383

($P < .01$)

A higher proportion of respondents in the highest (31.0% of Hollingshead 1 and 2) and lowest occupational groups (Hollingshead 7 and not-working respondents) (27.3%) reported being "completely exhausted" at the

B. Attitudes Towards Work and Leisure

To determine attitudes of respondents towards work and leisure, a "Protestant Ethic" scale was administered, and a direct question was asked concerning the respondent's satisfaction with work or leisure.

"Protestant Ethic" refers to an attitude placing a heavy value on work as opposed to leisure: the attitude that there is an inherent value in work. The relevance of such an attitude to a study of recreational pursuits and interests is readily apparent. If there is a widespread endorsement of the "Protestant Ethic", the type of non-remunerative activities that will be desired will be of a different nature than if the endorsement is relatively low. That is, individuals who strongly endorse the "Protestant Ethic" would probably seek to obtain fewer leisure hours, and the activities that they would pursue in those hours would be of a "productive" rather than a purely "consummatory" nature.

Respondents were asked a series of three questions to determine the extent to which they endorsed the Protestant Ethic. The three questions were: "Would you say that it is alright for a man to take off from work now and then if there is something else he would rather do?"; "Would you say that most people spend too much time working and not enough time enjoying life?" and, "If you had a choice of taking a paid vacation or working during that time and getting paid extra, would you take the vacation?" Respondents were asked how strongly they felt about their yes or no answers: very strongly, fairly strongly or not too strongly. Ratings of the responses to each question varied from one to six, making the total range of the scale from three to eighteen, with eighteen being the strongest endorsement of the "Protestant Ethic".

More than 90% of the total sample (373 or 93%) responded to the question. Table III - 11 shows the distribution of responses obtained.

end of a work day. However, respondents in Hollingshead 7 occupational categories had a higher proportion of respondents (29.1%) who reported being "hardly tired at all" and Hollingshead 3 and 4 respondents and Farmers had the highest proportion who reported the same (32.6%). Housewives tended to follow the total sample with 48.3% indicating that they were "tired, but able to get around".

Table III - 10 shows that younger respondents tended to be less tired at the end of a normal work day than middle-aged or older respondents.

Table III - 10

Reported Tiredness by Age of Respondent

Age	Degree of Tiredness						
	Completely Exhausted		Tired, but Able to Get Around		Hardly Tired At All		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
25 years and under	6	12.2	25	51.0	18	36.7	49
26 to 40 years	14	9.9	83	58.5	45	31.7	142
41 to 55 years	27	22.9	74	62.7	17	14.4	118
56 to 65 years	11	24.4	23	51.1	11	24.4	45
Over 65 years	13	40.6	11	34.4	8	25.0	32
TOTAL	71	18.4	216	56.0	99	25.6	386

($P < .001$)

Just 12.2% of the respondents under 26 years of age and 9.7% of the respondents from 26 to 40 years of age reported being "completely exhausted" while 24.4% of those 56 to 65 years of age and 40.6% of those over 55 reported being this tired at the end of a normal work day. Conversely, 36.7% of those under 26 years and 31.7% of those 26 to 40 reported being "hardly tired at all" and 24.4% of the 56 to 65 year age group and 25.0% of those over 65 reported the same.

Table III-11

Endorsement of Protestant Ethic

Score	Number	Per Cent
3	5	1.3
4 or 5	18	4.5
6 or 7	27	6.7
8 or 9	100	24.9
10 or 11	49	12.2
12 or 13	140	34.9
14 or 15	21	5.2
16 to 18	13	3.2
No Response	28	7.0
TOTAL	401	99.9

Table III-11 reveals a distribution showing a medial endorsement of Protestant Ethic: 50 (12.5%) scored from 3 to 7, 289 (72.0%) scored in the medial range - from 8 to 13, and 34 (8.4%) scored in the upper range - 14 - 18.

Protestant Ethic scores were significantly related only to sex of respondent. Table III-12 shows this relationship.

Table III-12

Protestant Ethic Scores by Sex of Respondent

Sex	Score								
	Low (3 to 7)		8 to 11		12 or 13		High (14 to 18)		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Male	21	10.6	69	34.8	87	43.9	21	10.6	198
Female	29	16.7	79	45.4	53	30.5	13	7.5	174
TOTAL	50	13.4	148	39.8	140	37.6	34	9.1	372

($P < .02$)

The data show that more females than males scored in the low to medial range while more males scored in the medial to high range. This indicates that male respondents tended to have a stronger endorsement of the protestant ethic than female respondents.

As a related index of the value respondents placed on work and leisure, respondents were asked: "Would you say you get more satisfaction from work, or from the things you do when you are not working?" Twice as many respondents (196 or 48.9%) mentioned work as more satisfying than named leisure activities (98 or 24.4%) as more satisfying. Both activities were mentioned by 12.5% (50) of the sample and 57 respondents (14.2%) did not reply to the question. This seems somewhat consistent with the scores obtained in response to the Protestant Ethic Scale.

As an additional index of work attitudes, respondents were asked: "If you had a choice would you work: longer hours for more money; the same hours for the same money; or shorter hours for less money?"

The distribution of responses obtained to this question is given in Table III-13.

Table III-13

Responses to the Question Related to Work Hours

Responses	Number	Per Cent
Longer hours - more money	51	12.7
Same hours - same money	216	53.9
Shorter hours - less money	22	5.5
No Response	112	27.9
TOTAL	401	100.0

The data show that over one-quarter of the sample (27.9%) did not respond to the question, while over half of the sample were satisfied with their present salaries and work hours. Almost three-quarters of these respondents (160 or 74.1%) said they had enough free time.

Of the 51 respondents who indicated that they would like to work longer hours for more money, 41 (80.4%) said that they needed or would like to have the extra money.

Fifteen (68.2%) of the 22 people who preferred shorter hours for less money said so because they wanted more free time.

SUMMARY

III. Work Involvements and Preferences

A. Regular and Overtime Work

In this section information was presented on work involvement in terms of work schedules.

The index used for work schedules consisted of the number of hours a respondent reported spending at remunerative employment. A separate index was used for housewives and this consisted of the number of hours reported spent in doing housework.

The independent variables which were cross-tabulated with these indices are the same as those used throughout the present study: sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, generation and the three indices of social position - education, income and occupation.

Although a distinction was made between work involvements in summer and winter, the same pattern of significant relationships was found between the independent variables which were related to the number of hours worked in both summer and winter.

The large majority of female respondents (70.1%) who indicated how many hours they spent at housework spent 6 hours or less a day.

Age was the only variable significantly related to number of hours spent in housework. Respondents 26 to 40 years of age spent the most time at housework while respondents over 55 years of age spent the least amount of time at housework.

The majority of respondents who reported being gainfully employed reported working 36 to 50 hours a week.

Sex, marital status, generation, income and occupation were all related to number of hours worked per week. Respondents who worked more

than 40 hours a week in winter and summer may be characterized as being male, married, in the middle age group (26 to 40 years), in the higher income groups, and in the middle-ranking occupation groups. Generation was significantly related to number of work hours for summer only. A larger proportion of younger generation respondents (third or more) reported working more than a 40 hour week than did older generation respondents.

When asked to indicate how tired they were at the end of a normal work day, the majority of respondents (54.1%) indicated that they were "tired, but able to get around". Reported tiredness differed significantly for sex of respondent.

Although approximately the same proportion of females and males reported being "hardly tired at all", more females than males reported being "completely exhausted".

Marital status, ethnicity and generation of respondent were not significantly related to reported fatigue at the end of a work day.

The three indices of social position - education, income and occupation - were significantly related to reported tiredness.

Respondents with more education, who earned from $3,000 to $5,499 and over $8,000, whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 3 and 4, Farmers and respondents in Hollingshead 7 reported being less tired than respondents with less education, who earned less than $3,000 and from $5,500 to $7,999 and were in the highest-ranking occupations.

B. Attitudes Towards Work and Leisure

In this section, information has been presented on the attitudes towards work and leisure.

The index used to determine attitudes towards work and leisure was the "Protestant Ethic" scale. This scale measures the extent to which a

respondent endorses an attitude placing emphasis on the inherent value of work.

As additional indices used to determine the satisfaction gained from work and leisure activities, respondents were asked two direct questions. The first question referred to reported satisfaction with work or leisure, and the second to respondents' preferences in terms of work hours and salary.

Red Deer respondents tended to have a medial endorsement of the Protestant Ethic. This variable was significantly related only to sex of respondent with males reporting a stronger endorsement of the "Ethic".

Reported satisfaction with work or leisure was generally consistent with those responses obtained for Protestant Ethic. Almost half of the sample reported more satisfaction from work while just one-quarter of the sample mentioned leisure as the more satisfying activity. The data related to work hours and salaries were also consistent with the Protestant Ethic scores. Over half the sample preferred to maintain their present work hours and salaries (53.9%) but more respondents favored longer hours and more money (12.7%) than favored shorter hours for less money.

CHAPTER IV

ORGANIZATIONAL INVOLVEMENTS

If adequate and realistic planning of meaningful recreation for residents of any area is to be carried out, it is necessary to know how much of their time is committed to various types of organizations, in addition to the amount of time spent in housework and gainful employment. This chapter will present the information available on organizational involvements among sample members. The indices to be discussed will be the intensity of involvement (number of organizational memberships and proportion of meetings attended), the extent of involvement (total hours per month that were being spent) and executive commitments. Because many voluntary organizations are more or less seasonal in their concerns, a distinction has been made between summer and winter organizational activities. The first part of the chapter concludes with a prognosis for future involvement and a brief summary.

The second part of the chapter turns specifically to church activities as a common type of non-work involvement. The sample is described in terms of church affiliation and then the intensity of involvement (attendance and number of church group memberships) and extent of involvement (hours per month in church activities) are outlined. This section will also conclude with a discussion of respondents "planned future involvement" in church activities and a brief summary.

A. Formal Organizations

Respondents were asked to name the organizations and clubs to which they belonged, and then were asked a series of questions about each of these. These questions included how many meetings they attended, the number

of hours spent in club activities per month, whether the respondent held any offices or performed any regular duties, fee schedules of the organizations and whether the respondent expected to be more or less active in the future.

1. Number of Organizational Memberships

The number of organizations or clubs named by each respondent was tallied. The distribution of these responses is given in Table IV-1.

Table IV-1

Number of Organizational and Club Memberships

Number of Organizations or Clubs	Number	Per Cent
None	68	17.0
1 to 2	277	69.1
3 to 5	52	13.0
6 or more	3	0.7
No response	1	0.3
TOTAL	401	100.1

The data show that only one respondent did not reply to the question and 17% did not belong to any organizations or clubs. Over two-thirds of the respondents were members in one or two organizations or clubs while 13.7% belonged to more than this amount.

The number of organizational memberships differed significantly for the sex and social class of the respondent.

More females than males indicated membership in organizations - 20.4% (42) of the males reported no organizational memberships while just 13.5% (26) of the females reported this lack of membership ($P<.04$). Although a significantly higher proportion of females (110 or 57% vs. 88 or 42.7% males) reported membership in one organization, a slightly higher

proportion of males (46 or 22.3% vs. 33 or 17.1% females) indicated membership in two organizations and almost equal proportions of males (30 or 14.6%) and females (24 or 12.4%) reported belonging to three or more organizations and clubs.

The three indices of social position all showed similar patterns of association with the number of organizational involvements. Table IV-2 shows a strong positive relationship between number of organizational memberships and education of respondent.

Table IV-2

Number of Organizational Memberships by Education of Respondent

Education	Number of Memberships								
	None		One		Two		Three or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1 to 9 years	26	20.5	71	55.9	22	17.3	8	6.3	127
10 to 11 years	22	15.7	81	57.9	25	17.9	12	8.6	140
12 years, college	19	14.8	43	33.6	31	24.2	35	27.3	128
TOTAL	67	17.0	195	49.4	78	19.7	55	13.9	395

($P < .001$)

The data show that as education increased from between 1 and 9 years of schooling to 12 years, or some college education, the proportion of respondents who indicated no organizational memberships decreased from 20.5% to 14.8% respectively. Conversely, the proportion of respondents who reported membership in three or more organizations increased from 6.3% of those with from 1 to 9 years of schooling to 27.3% of those with 12 years or more.

The relationship between number of organizational involvements and income of respondent also revealed a fairly consistent direct relationship: see Table IV-3.

Table IV-3

Number of Organizational Memberships by Income of Respondent

Income	Number of Memberships								
	None		One		Two		Three or More		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Less than $3,000	4	9.5	28	66.7	8	19.0	2	4.8	42
$3,000 to $5,499	19	15.0	76	59.8	20	15.7	12	9.4	127
$5,500 to $7,999	21	21.6	43	44.3	16	16.5	17	17.5	97
$8,000 or more	8	11.4	23	32.9	24	34.3	15	21.4	70
TOTAL	52	15.5	170	50.6	68	20.2	46	13.7	336

($P < .001$)

Although the smallest proportion of respondents who reported no organizational memberships were in the lowest income group, the majority of these respondents (66.7%) belonged to only one organization or club. This proportion decreased steadily to only 32.9% of those respondents in the highest income group ($8,000 or more) who reported this few involvements. Conversely, only 4.8% of the respondents earning less than $3,000 indicated 3 or more memberships and this proportion increased to 9.4% of those earning $3,000 to $5,499, 17.5% of those earning $5,500 to $7,999 and to 21.4% of those earning $8,000 or more.

Occupation showed a similar pattern of association to income with a slightly higher proportion of respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 5 and 6 (22.8%) reporting no organizational memberships: see Table IV-4.

Table IV-4

Number of Organizational Memberships by

Occupation of Respondent

Occupation	Number of Memberships								
	None		One		Two		Three or More		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 and 2	2	6.7	11	36.7	6	20.0	11	36.7	30
Hollingshead 3 and 4, Farmers	12	13.5	37	41.6	21	23.6	19	21.3	89
Hollingshead 5 and 6	23	22.8	46	45.5	21	20.8	11	10.9	101
Hollingshead 7, Not-working	20	16.1	65	61.3	11	17.7	3	4.8	114
Housewives	10	17.5	38	57.0	20	17.5	9	7.9	62
TOTAL	67	16.9	197	49.7	79	19.9	53	13.4	396

($P < .001$)

Despite the inconsistency found in the "none" category, as occupational level increased from Hollingshead 7 and not-working to Hollingshead 1 and 2, the proportion of respondents with one organizational membership decreased from 61.3% to 36.7% respectively. Conversely, just 4.8% of the respondents in the Hollingshead 7 occupational category and not-working respondents reported three or more memberships in organizations. This proportion increased steadily to 36.7% in the highest-ranking occupations - Hollingshead 1 and 2. Housewives tended to follow closely the pattern of involvement of the Hollingshead 7 respondents and those who were not currently working.

2. Proportion of Meetings Attended

The proportion of meetings attended was calculated from the answers to questions dealing with the number of regular meetings held per

month for each organization, and the number of these attended for summer and for winter. Summer attendance at organizational meetings will be discussed first.

a) Summer

Almost two-thirds of the respondents (256 or 63.8%) did not indicate their frequency of attendance and 5.5% (22) said they never attended meetings. The remaining respondents reported that they attended every meeting (56 or 14%), less than every meeting (21 or 5.2%) or that the organization held no meetings in summer (46 or 11.5%).

None of the independent variables were significantly related to proportion of meetings attended in the summer.

b) Winter

Exactly the same proportion of respondents for winter as for summer did not indicate the proportion of meetings they attended, and 6.5% (26) said they never attended meetings. A slightly higher proportion of respondents reported attending every meeting in winter (83 or 20.7%) than in summer (14%) and more respondents reported that no meetings were held in summer (11.5%) than reported this for winter (9 or 2.2%). The remaining 27 (6.7%) respondents reported attending less than every meeting in the winter.

Proportion of meetings attended in the winter was directly related to educational level of respondent ($P < .01$). As educational level increased the proportion of respondents who reported attending every meeting also increased - 43.8% (14) of those with one to nine years of education, 61.9% (26) of those with 10 to 11 years and 75.4% (52) of those with 12 years or a college education attended every meeting. Conversely, 56.3% (18) of those with 1 to 9 years, 38.1% (16) of those with 10 to 11 years and

24.6% (17) of those with 12 years or a college education reported attending less than 2/3 of the meetings.

None of the other independent variables were significantly related to the proportion of meetings attended in winter.

3. Hours Per Month in Organizations

Again, almost two-thirds of the sample did not respond to the question in winter or in summer (256 or 63.8%). Information on the 145 remaining respondents will be presented first for summer then for winter.

a) Summer

The 145 respondents for whom information was available reported on time spent in organizations as shown in Table IV-5

Table IV-5

Hours Per Month in Organizations in Summer

Hours Per Month	Number	Per Cent
Required no time	31	21.4
None, name only	23	15.9
5 or less	37	25.5
6 to 9	23	15.9
10 to 13	14	9.7
Over 13	17	11.7
TOTAL	145	100.1

Again, we see that a significant proportion of respondents (21.4%) belonged to organizations which required no time in the summer. A substantial proportion of the respondents indicated little time investment: 15.9% said none, 25.5% said 5 hours or less and 15.9% said 6 to 9 hours.

Education was the only independent variable significantly related to time spent in organizations per month in the summer: see Table IV-6.

Table IV-6

Hours Per Month in Organizations by Education of Respondent

Education	Hours Per Month						
	None		1 to 5 hours		6 or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1 to 9 years	17	51.5	7	21.2	9	27.3	33
10 to 11 years	17	41.5	14	34.1	10	24.4	41
12 years, college	19	27.5	15	21.7	35	50.7	69
TOTAL	53	37.1	36	25.2	54	37.8	143

($P < .03$)

The data show that respondents with 12 years or a college education tended to spend more time in organizations in the summer - 50.7% spent 6 hours or more while respondents with from 1 to 9 years of education spent the least time in organizations. Over half of the latter group (51.5%) spent no time in organizations either because it required no time or they belonged in name only. This proportion decreased to 41.5% of those with 10 to 11 years of education and just 27.5% of those with 12 years or a college education.

b) Winter

The distribution of responses of the 145 respondents who indicated the number of hours they spent per month in organizations in the winter is given in Table IV-7.

Table IV-7

Hours Per Month in Organizations in Winter

Hours Per Month	Number	Per Cent
Required no time	1	0.7
None, name only	25	17.2
5 or less	52	35.9
6 to 9	27	18.6
10 to 13	18	12.4
Over 13	22	15.2
TOTAL	145	100.0

The data show that only 1 respondent belonged to an organization which required no time in the winter. A higher proportion of respondents in winter than in summer indicated little time investment in organizations: 17.2% in winter and 15.9% in summer reported spending no time, and 35.9% in winter and 25.5% in summer reported spending 5 hours or less. However, a higher proportion of respondents in winter (46.3%) than in summer (37.3%) reported spending more than 5 hours in organizations.

Time spent in organizations was significantly related to ethnicity, education and age of respondent but not to sex, marital status, generation, income or occupation.

Canadian-born respondents tended to spend both the most time (55 or 49.5%) and the least time (42 or 37.8%) in organizations in the winter. However, a higher proportion of respondents born in the British Isles and U.S. (8 or 36.4%) and Europe (4 or 36.4%) belonged to organizations which required no time, or belonged in name only than did Canadian-born respondents (14 or 12.6%) ($P < .05$).

Education was also significantly related to number of hours spent in organizations in winter - see Table IV-8.

Table IV-8

Number of Hours in Organizations by Education of Respondent

Education	Number of Hours						
	None		1 to 5 hours		6 or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1 to 9 years	11	33.3	12	36.4	10	30.3	33
10 to 11 years	6	14.6	20	48.8	15	36.6	41
12 years, college	8	11.6	19	27.5	42	60.9	69
TOTAL	25	17.5	51	35.7	67	46.9	143

($P < .01$)

The data show that as education increased the number of hours devoted to organizations increased also. One-third of the respondents with 1 to 9 years of education (33.3%) indicated spending no time in organizations. This proportion decreased to 11.6% of those respondents with 12 years or a college education. Conversely, 30.3% of the respondents with 1 to 9 years of education spent 6 or more hours per month in winter in organizations and this proportion increased to 60.9% of those respondents with 12 or more years of education.

Table IV-9 shows the relationship between number of hours in organizations in winter and age of respondent.

Table IV-9

Number of Hours in Organizations in Winter

by Age of Respondent

Age	Hours Per Month						
	None		1 to 5 hours		6 or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
40 years and under	29	44.6	31	47.7	5	7.7	65
41 to 55 years	15	27.6	27	52.9	9	17.7	51
Over 55 years	8	27.6	9	31.0	12	41.4	29
TOTAL	52	35.9	67	46.2	26	17.9	145

($P < .01$)

The data show that older respondents spent more time in organizations in winter than did younger respondents. Of the younger respondents, 44.6% spent no time in organizations (belonged in name only) while just 27.6% of those 41 to 55 and 27.6% of those over 55 years spent no time. Conversely, 7.7% of the younger respondents (40 years and under) reported spending 6 or more hours while 41.4% of those over 55 years spent this much time in organizations.

4. Offices and Regular Duties

To determine the level of commitment to organizations, respondents were asked if they held any offices or regular duties in the organizations to which they belonged. Again, a good proportion of the sample did not respond to the question (254 or 63.3%) and 21.7% (87) held no offices or performed no regular duties in the organizations to which they belonged. Less than 10% of the respondents (30 or 7.5%) held such positions in all the organizations in which they were members while 7.5% (30) held such

positions for some of the organizations in which they were members.

Education was positively related to the number of offices held or regular duties performed by respondents who were members in organizations ($P<.01$).

Of the respondents with one to nine years of education who replied to the question, 82.9% (29) held no offices or performed no regular duties while 61% (25) of those with 10 to 11 years of education and 44.9% (31) of those with 12 years or a college education said the same. Conversely, just 11.4% (4) of the respondents with 1 to 9 years, 24.4% of those with 11 to 12 years and 23.2% of those with 12 years or a college education indicated that they held positions or performed regular duties in all of the organizations in which they were members.

None of the other variables were significantly related to positions held in organizations.

When questioned about previous official positions held in organizations, almost three-quarters of the sample (287 or 71.6%) had never held any; 23.2% (93) had held 1 or 2 and 4.5% had held more than 2 official positions.

5. Annual Dues

In reference to formal organizations, respondents were asked what were the annual dues required in the organizations to which they belonged.

The distribution of responses for the 147 respondents for whom information was available is given in Table IV-10.

Table IV-10

Annual Dues of Formal Organizations

Dues Per Year	Number	Per Cent
Less than $10.00	56	38.1
$10.00 to $24.99	40	27.2
$25.00 to $49.99	18	12.2
$50.00 to $99.99	10	6.8
$100.00 or more	9	6.1
Unspecified	5	3.4
None	9	6.1
TOTAL	147	99.9

The data show that the majority of respondents who indicated paying annual dues paid less than $25.00 a year (65.3%).

6. Future Involvement

To determine the demand that might be made on respondents' time in the future, and to obtain some idea of how active formal organizations would be in comparison to their present level of activity, the question "Do you expect to be more or less active in organizations in the future?" was asked. Information was available on only about 1/3 of the sample (136 respondents). A higher proportion of these respondents (63 or 46.3%) expected to maintain their present level of involvement while 30.9% (42) expected to become more active in the future and 22.8% (31) expected to become less active in the future.

Future involvement in formal organizations was significantly related only to age of respondent: see Table IV-11.

Table IV-11

Expected Future Involvement in Formal Organizations

by Age of Respondent

Age	Expected Future Involvement						
	More		Same		Less		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
40 years or under	24	41.4	21	36.2	13	22.4	58
41 to 55 years	16	32.0	25	50.0	9	18.0	50
Over 55 years	2	7.1	17	60.7	9	32.1	28
TOTAL	42	30.9	63	46.3	31	22.8	136

($P < .02$)

Age was inversely related to becoming more active in organizations in the future. Over 40% (41.4%) of the respondents 40 years or under expected to become more active in the future and this proportion decreased to 7.1% of those over 55 who said the same. As age increased a higher proportion of respondents expected to maintain their present level of involvement - 36.2% of those 40 years or under, 50.0% of those 41 to 55 years old and 60.7% of those over 55. A higher proportion of the older respondents (32.1%) than the younger (22.4%) or those 41 to 55 years of age (18.0%) expected to decrease their level of activity in the future in formal organizations.

B. Church Involvements

In order to get a profile of the religious involvements of residents in the Red Deer area the respondents were asked six questions regarding church activities. The questions included church affiliation, frequency of attendance, number of organizational memberships, time spent in church affairs and expected future involvement in church.

1. Church Affiliation

Respondents were asked if they were church members and, if so, which church they were affiliated with. Nine respondents did not reply to the question. The distribution of responses obtained is given in Table IV-12.

Table IV-12

Church Affiliation of Red Deer Sample

Church	Number	Response
United Church	136	34.7
Roman Catholic	61	15.6
Anglican	35	8.9
Baptist	24	6.1
Sects	22	5.6
Lutheran	16	4.1
S.D.A. or L.D.S.	8	2.0
Non-member	90	23.0
TOTAL	392	100.0

The largest single religious group was the United Church denomination (34.7%) followed by the Roman Catholic denomination (15.6%). Other protestant groups comprised 26.7% of the sample who reported and 23% reported no church affiliation.

Church affiliation was not significantly related to sex and marital status but was related to ethnicity of respondent: see Table IV-13.

Table IV-13

Church Affiliation by Ethnicity of Respondent

Ethnicity	Affiliation								
	None		Roman Catholic		United		Anglican, Lutheran, Baptist, Sects, LDS, SDA		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Canada	74	24.4	55	18.2	108	35.6	66	21.8	303
Britain, US	9	17.0	1	1.9	22	41.5	21	39.6	53
Europe, other	7	20.0	4	11.4	6	17.1	18	51.4	35
TOTAL	90	23.0	60	15.3	136	34.8	105	26.9	391

($P < .001$)

The data show that Canadian-born respondents were more likely than others to be non-affiliated (24.4%) or affiliated with the Roman Catholic church (18.2%). Respondents born in Britain or the U.S. were least likely to be Roman Catholic (1.9%) and most likely to be either United Church members (41.5%) or affiliated with another protestant denomination or sect (39.6%). European respondents tended to be either non-affiliated (20%) or in a Protestant denomination other than the United Church (51.4%).

Church affiliation was also significantly related to generation of respondent: see Table IV-14.

Table IV-14

Church Affiliation by Generation of Respondent

Generation	Church Affiliation								
	None		Roman Catholic		United		Lutheran, Anglican, Baptist, Sects, LDS, SDA		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
First	13	18.6	4	5.7	21	30.0	32	45.7	70
Second	29	24.4	19	16.0	42	35.3	29	24.4	119
Third	34	23.4	31	21.4	47	32.4	33	22.8	145
Fourth or more	14	24.1	7	12.1	26	44.8	11	19.0	58
TOTAL	90	23.0	61	15.6	136	34.7	105	26.8	392

($P < .01$)

The respondents were fairly evenly distributed throughout the non-affiliated category (almost one-quarter of each generation group) with a slightly lower proportion of first generation respondents (18.6%) reporting no church affiliation. Also a significantly lower proportion of first generation respondents reported affiliation with a Roman Catholic denomination (5.7%). Second, third and fourth generation respondents tended to have a good proportion of respondents who were affiliated with the United Church - 35.3%, 32.4% and 44.8% respectively. Almost one-half of the first generation respondents (45.7%) reported affiliation with a protestant denomination such as the Lutherans, Anglicans, Baptists, etc.

Church affiliation was not significantly related to age or the indices of social class - education, income and occupation.

2. Church Attendance

Responses to the question "About how often do you attend church?" are given in Table IV-15.

Table IV-15

Church Attendance as Reported by Red Deer Respondents

Church Attendance	Number	Per Cent
More than once a week; every time	39	9.7
Once a week; less than every time	88	22.0
2 to 3 times per month	42	10.5
Once a month	12	3.0
1 to 4 times a year	72	18.0
Never	49	12.2
No Response	99	24.7
TOTAL	401	100.1

The data show that 31.7% of the sample reported regular attendance at church while 13.5% attended at least once a month and 18.0% reported occasional attendance. Just 12.2% reported they were members but never attended church.

Sex and marital status were not significantly related to church attendance but ethnicity was significantly related.

Table IV-16 shows that Canadian-born respondents were least likely to report regular church attendance.

Table IV-16

Church Attendance by Ethnicity of Respondent

Ethnicity	Attendance						Total
	Once a Week or More		1 to 2 Times Per Month		1 to 4 Times a Year, Never		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Canada	88	38.3	48	20.9	94	40.9	230
Britain, U.S.	20	46.5	4	9.3	19	44.2	43
Europe, other*	18	64.3	2	7.1	8	28.6	28
TOTAL	126	41.9	54	17.9	121	40.2	301

*Other - German, Scandinavia, Slavic, Oriental

($P < .04$)

Attending church once a week or more was reported by only 38.3% of the Canadian-born respondents, but 46.5% of those born in Britain or the U.S. and 64.3% of those born in Europe and "other" countries reported attending church this regularly. A slightly higher proportion of respondents born in Britain and the U.S. (44.2%) reported attending church 1 to 4 times a year or never attending than did respondents born in Canada (40.9%) or Europe and other countries (28.6%).

Generation and age of respondent were not significantly related to reported church attendance and education was the only variable indicative of social class which was significantly related.

Education was positively related to reported church attendance: see Table IV-17.

Table IV-17

Reported Church Attendance by Education of Respondent

Education	Attendance						
	Once a Week or More		2 to 3 Times Per Month		1 to 4 Times a Year, Never		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1 to 9 years	31	33.7	18	19.6	43	46.7	92
10 to 11 years	37	35.2	21	20.0	47	44.8	105
12 years, college	59	57.8	13	12.7	30	29.4	102
TOTAL	127	42.5	52	17.4	120	40.1	299

($P < .01$)

The data show that as level of education increased from 9 or fewer years to 12 years or more, the proportion of respondents who indicated regular church attendance increased from 33.7% to 57.8% respectively. Conversely, 46.7% of the respondents with 1 to 9 years of education reported either attending church just 1 to 4 times a year or never attending. This proportion decreased to 44.8% of those with 10 to 11 years and 29.4% of those with 12 years or a college education who said the same.

Church attendance was not significantly related to occupation or income of respondent.

3. Number of Church Affiliated Organizations

Respondents were asked what percentage of the organizations in which they were members were church-related organizations. Only one person did not respond to the question. Table IV-18 gives the distribution of responses for the remaining respondents.

Table IV-18

Percentage of Organizations Which Are Church Affiliated

Percentage Church Affiliated	Number	Per Cent
1 to 30%	19	4.8
31 to 45%	24	6.0
46 to 60%	61	15.3
61 to 75%	5	1.3
100%	200	50.0
None	91	22.8
TOTAL	400	100.2

The data show that half the respondents were associated only with organizations which were church affiliated and 16.6% reported that over 45% of the organizations in which they were members were church affiliated. Less than one-quarter of the respondents for whom information was available (22.8%) said that none of the organizations in which they were members were church affiliated.

Belonging to church affiliated organizations was significantly related to sex of respondent and the three indices of social position - education, income and occupation.

Table IV-19 gives the relationship between sex and percentage of organizations which were church affiliated.

Table IV-19

Percentage of Church-Related Organizations by Sex of Respondent

Sex	Percentage of Organizations								
	None		1 to 45%		46 to 99%		100%		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Male	57	27.7	25	12.1	40	19.4	84	40.8	206
Female	33	17.1	18	9.3	26	13.5	116	60.1	193
TOTAL	90	22.6	43	10.8	66	16.5	200	50.1	399

($P < .01$)

The data show that more females than males were involved in organizations which were church affiliated: 27.7% of the males and just 17.1% of the females reported no involvement in organizations which were church affiliated. Similarly, less than half of the male respondents (40.8%) reported that all of the organizations in which they were members were church affiliated while 60.1% of the females reported the same.

Education was also significantly related to the percentage of organizations which were church-affiliated. Table IV-20 shows this relationship.

Table IV-20

Percentage of Church-Related Groups by Education of Respondent

Education	Percentage of Organizations								
	None		1 to 45%		46 to 99%		100%		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1 to 9 years	32	25.2	7	5.5	15	11.8	73	57.5	127
10 to 11 years	32	22.9	9	6.4	19	13.6	80	57.1	140
12 years, college	25	19.5	27	21.1	31	24.2	45	35.2	128
TOTAL	89	22.5	43	10.9	65	16.5	198	50.1	395

($P < .001$)

The data show a curvilinear relationship such that a higher proportion of respondents with less education (1 to 9 years) reported belonging to no church-related organizations (25.2%) and belonging to organizations which were only church affiliated (57.5%). A higher proportion of respondents with higher education (12 years or college) reported belonging to some organizations which were church affiliated (21.1% reported that 1 to 45% were church affiliated and 24.2% reported that 46 to 99% were church affiliated).

Income was inversely related to percentage of respondents' organizations which were church affiliated: see Table IV-21.

Table IV-21

Percentage of Church-Related Organizations

by Income of Respondent

Income	Percentage of Organizations								
	None		1 to 45%		46 to 99%		100%		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Less than $3,000	6	14.3	1	2.4	7	16.7	28	66.7	42
$3,000 to $5,499	25	19.7	10	7.9	13	10.2	79	62.2	127
$5,500 to $7,999	27	27.8	12	12.4	17	17.5	41	42.3	97
$8,000 or more	14	20.0	12	17.1	21	30.0	23	32.9	70
TOTAL	72	21.4	35	10.4	58	17.3	171	50.9	336

($P<.001$)

As income increased from less than $3,000 to $8,000 or more, the proportion of respondents who reported belonging to no church-related organizations increased steadily from 14.3% to 20.0% respectively. Conversely, the proportion of respondents who reported that 100% of their organizational involvements were church-related decreased steadily from 66.7% of those who earned less than $3,000 to just 32.9% of those who earned $8,000 or more.

For occupation of respondent the data showed that respondents in the lower occupations or those not currently employed and the higher levels of occupation tended to belong to more church-related organizations than did other respondents: see Table IV-22.

Table IV-22

Percentage of Church-Related Organizations by Occupation of Respondent

Occupation	Percentage of Organizations								
	None		1 to 45%		46 to 99%		100%		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 and 2	2	6.7	11	36.7	5	16.7	12	40.0	30
Hollingshead 3 and 4, Farmers	22	24.7	17	19.1	16	18.0	34	38.2	89
Hollingshead 5 and 6	32	31.7	7	6.9	20	19.8	42	41.6	101
Hollingshead 7 & not working	22	19.3	6	5.3	14	12.3	72	63.2	114
Housewives	11	17.7	2	3.2	9	14.5	40	64.5	62
TOTAL	89	22.5	43	10.9	64	16.2	200	50.5	396

($P < .001$)

Table IV-22 shows that just 6.7% of those respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 1 and 2 and 17.7% of those respondents in Hollingshead 7 or who were not currently working reported no association with church-related groups. However, 40% of the Hollingshead 1 and 2 respondents and 64.5% of the Hollingshead 7 and unemployed respondents reported that all of the organizations in which they were members were church-related. Housewives followed the same pattern as the respondents in Hollingshead 7 occupational category or those who were not currently employed.

Marital status, ethnicity, generation and age were not significantly related to the percentage of organizations which were church-related.

4. Time Spent in Church Affairs

Respondents were asked to indicate the number of hours they spent in church affairs per month. Both the time spent in church services and other church-activities were included in the total and a distinction was made between summer and winter. Table IV-23 shows the distribution of responses obtained for both summer and winter.

Table IV-23

Hours Per Month Spent in Church Affairs - Summer and Winter

Hours Per Month	Summer		Winter	
	N	%	N	%
None	124	30.9	123	30.7
1 to 5 hours	110	27.4	107	26.7
6 to 10 hours	32	8.0	33	8.2
11 to 20 hours	26	6.5	27	6.7
21 hours or more	6	1.5	8	2.0
No response	103	25.7	103	25.7
TOTAL	401	100.0	401	100.0

The data show that there was little difference between the time spent in church affairs in summer and in winter. Just over one-quarter of the respondents reported spending less than 6 hours a month in church activities for both summer (27.4%) and winter (26.7%) whereas 30.9% in summer and 30.7% in winter spent no time in church activities.

Time spent in church affairs was significantly related to education of respondent in both summer and winter. Because the patterns of association were very similar, only the information obtained for winter involvements will be discussed in Table IV-24.

Table IV-24

Time Spent in Church Affairs in Winter

by Education of Respondent

Education	Hours Per Month								
	None		1 to 5		6 to 10		11 or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1 to 9 years	44	47.8	30	32.6	9	9.8	9	9.8	92
10 to 11 years	51	49.5	35	34.0	9	8.7	8	7.8	103
12 years, college	27	27.0	40	40.0	15	15.0	18	18.0	100
TOTAL	122	41.4	105	35.6	33	11.2	35	11.9	295

($P<.02$)

The data show that respondents with 12 years or a college education tended to spend more time in church affairs in the winter: 27.0% of this group reported spending no time in church affairs while 49.5% of those with 10 to 11 years and 47.8% of those with 1 to 9 years of education reported no hours in church affairs in the winter. Conversely, 18% of the respondents with 12 years or a college education spent 11 or more hours per month in church affairs whereas just 7.8% of those with 10 to 11 years and 9.8% of those with 1 to 9 years reported spending this much time in church affairs in the winter.

None of the other independent variables were significantly related to the time spent in church affairs in summer but age was significantly related to time spent in church affairs in the winter.

There was a curvilinear relationship between age and time spent in church affairs in the winter: see Table IV-25.

Table IV-25

Time Spent in Church Affairs by Age of Respondent

Age	Hours Per Month								
	None		1 to 5		6 to 10		11 or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
25 years and under	18	50.0	14	38.9	2	5.6	2	5.6	36
26 to 40 years	34	34.3	45	45.5	14	14.1	6	6.1	99
41 to 55 years	38	41.3	28	30.4	10	10.9	16	17.4	92
56 to 65 years	16	44.4	8	22.2	3	8.3	9	25.0	36
Over 65 years	17	50.0	11	32.4	4	11.8	2	5.9	34
TOTAL	123	41.4	106	35.7	33	11.1	35	11.8	297

($P < .04$)

The data show that respondents under 26 years and over 55 years tended to spend the least amount of time in church affairs in the winter. Exactly half of both these groups reported spending no time in church affairs and just 5.6% and 5.9% respectively reported spending 11 or more hours per month in church affairs whereas one-quarter of those from 56 to 65 years and 17.4% of those from 41 to 55 years reported spending this much time in church affairs in the winter.

5. Expected Future Activity

As a concluding question related to church involvements, respondents were asked: "Do you expect to be more or less active in church affairs in the future?" Table IV-26 gives the distribution of responses obtained to the above question.

Table IV-26

Expected Degree of Future Church Involvement

Future Involvement	Number	Per Cent
More active	102	25.4
Same as now - participates	120	29.9
Same as now - doesn't participate	23	5.7
Less active	14	3.5
Depends on circumstances	3	0.8
No response	139	34.7
TOTAL	401	100.0

The data show that the majority of respondents who replied to the question expected to either maintain their present level of participation (29.9%) or to become more active in the future (25.4%).

Reasons given for becoming more active in future church activities were: has more time (mentioned by 41 or 10.2%); it's a personal obligation (mentioned by 19 or 4.7%); enjoy participation (mentioned by 15 or 3.7%); has official duties (mentioned by 7 or 1.8%).

Poor health or age was the main reason given for expecting less involvement in church activities (mentioned by 8 respondents).

SUMMARY

IV. Organizational Involvements

A. Formal Organizations

In this chapter, the organizational involvements of the Red Deer sample in both formal organizations and churches were considered. The indices used to measure involvement in formal organizations were the number of organizational involvements; the intensity of involvement (proportion of meetings attended), the extent of involvement (time spent in organizations per month), official commitments, and expected future involvement. A distinction was made between summer and winter organizational involvements.

The independent variables used were the same as those used throughout the present study: sex, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education, income, occupation and age.

The following pattern of significant associations was found for the criteria of involvement in formal organizations with the independent variables.

Over two-thirds of the sample belonged to 1 or 2 organizations (69.1%). More females than males reported organizational involvements but males tended to belong to more organizations. Respondents with higher education, earning higher incomes, and on higher occupational levels belonged to more organizations than respondents with lower socio-economic statuses.

Almost two-thirds of the respondents reported that they never attended organizational meetings in either the summer or the winter. A slightly higher proportion of respondents reported attending every meeting in winter than in summer but more people in summer reported that the organizations to which they belonged held no meetings.

None of the independent variables were significantly related

to attendance at meetings in the summer but was directly related to educational level of respondents in the winter.

For both summer and winter, 5 hours or less per month was the most frequently mentioned amount of time spent in organizations (25.5% in summer and 35.9% in winter). Again a significant proportion of the sample reported that the organizations to which they belonged required no time investment in the summer. A higher proportion of respondents reported spending more than 5 hours per month in organizations in winter than in summer (46.3% vs. 37.3% respectively).

Education was the only variable significantly related to time spent in organizations in the summer. Respondents with 12 years or more of education reported spending the most time in organizations.

Ethnicity, education and age were the variables significantly related to time spent in organizations in the winter. Canadian-born respondents spent more time in organizations than did foreign-born respondents. Respondents with more education who were older devoted more time to organizations than did younger and less educated respondents.

Less than one-fifth of the sample (15%) held any offices or performed regular duties in the organizations in which they were currently members and just over one-quarter of the sample (27.7%) had ever held any such positions. Education was positively related to holding offices in organizations.

In terms of fee schedules of organizations, the majority of the respondents reported paying less than $25.00 in annual dues.

Information on future involvement in organizations was available from only about one-third of the sample. Almost half of these respondents (63) expected to maintain their present level of involvement while about one-third (42) expected to become more active in the future.

Age was inversely related to expected future involvement in organizations. None of the other independent variables were significantly related to expected future activity.

B. Church Involvements

Similar questions were asked concerning church involvements.

The largest single religious group was the United Church denomination followed by the Roman Catholic denomination.

Church affiliation was significantly related to ethnicity and generation of the respondent. Canadian-born respondents were more likely than others to be non-affiliated or affiliated with the Roman Catholic church. Respondents born in Britain or the U.S.A. tended to be affiliated with a protestant denomination, and European and "other" born respondents also tended to be affiliated with protestant denominations other than the United Church.

First generation respondents also tended to be affiliated with a protestant church other than the United Church while second, third and fourth generation respondents were either non-affiliated or affiliated with the United Church.

In terms of church attendance, almost one third of the respondents (31.7%) reported regular attendance and almost the same proportion reported attending church on a more irregular basis. Ethnicity and education were significantly related to attending church.

European or "other"-born respondents were the most regular church attenders (64.3% attended once a week or more) while those respondents born in Canada had the lowest proportion who reported attending church this regularly. A slightly higher proportion of respondents born in Britain or the U.S. reported either never attending church or attending just 1 to 4 times a year.

There was a direct relationship between regular church attendance and education of respondent.

Respondents who reported belonging to organizations which were mainly church-affiliated tended to be female rather than male, who had less than 12 years of education and were in the lower income brackets. A significantly larger proportion of respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 7, non-working respondents and housewives reported that all of the organizations in which they were members were church-affiliated.

There was little difference found in hours spent in church affairs between summer and winter. The majority of the sample spent less than 6 hours a month (including none) in church affairs in the summer (58.3%) and in winter (57.4%). Education was significantly related to hours spent in church affairs in both winter and summer. Because of the similar pattern of association found for both seasons, only the winter relationship was discussed. Respondents with more education (12 years or college) spent more time in church affairs than respondents with less education. Age was significantly related to hours spent in church affairs for winter only and this was a curvilinear relationship. Middle-age respondents (41 to 65 years) spent more time in church affairs than did younger or older respondents.

Respondents expected to either maintain their present level of involvement (29.9%) or to become more active in the future (25.4%). More time was the main reason given for becoming more active in church affairs.

CHAPTER V

SOCIAL INVOLVEMENTS

To obtain information about the types and extent of informal associations that characterized residents of the Red Deer area, a series of questions on relationships with friends was asked. Respondents were asked how many close friends they had, how many of their friends lived in the same community, and how often they saw their closest friends. In addition to the responses to these questions, this chapter will discuss responses to the Srole Anomie Scale -- a five item index of felt social isolation or lack of involvement with the social forces that govern one's life, and of generalized despair.

The relevance of this information to the establishment of adequate and meaningful recreational programs is readily apparent. If programs are to meet the desires of the residents, they will have to be tailored to the existent patterns of friendship.

A. Friends

1. Number of Close Friends

The distribution of responses to the question of how many close friends respondents felt they had is given in Table V-1.

Table V-1

Number of Close Friends

Number of Friends	Number	Per Cent
1 or 2	21	5.2
3 or 4	48	12.0
5 to 7	87	21.7
8 to 10	63	15.7
11 to 15	47	11.7
16 and over	100	24.9
none	19	4.7
no response	16	4.0
TOTAL	401	99.9

The data show that most respondents reported some friendships as just 4.7% said they had no close friends. Over one half (52.5%) of the sample reported having 8 or more close friends, while one quarter (24.9%) of the sample reported having 16 or over close friends.

Number of close friends did not differ significantly for sex, ethnicity, income. There were, however, significant relationships with marital status, generation, education, occupation and age.

Marital status was found to be significantly related to the number of close friends ($P < .04$). Single people reported having more close friends than did married people - 50.0% (42) of the single respondents as compared to 34.9% (105) of the married respondents reported having 11 or more close friends. About one-fifth of both groups indicated having fewer than 5 close friends - 20.2% (17) of the single respondents and 23.6% (71) of the married respondents.

Table V-2 shows the relationship between number of close friends and generation.

Table V-2

Number of Close Friends by Generation

Generation	Number of Close Friends: 4 or fewer		5 to 10		11 or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
First	19	27.9	18	26.5	31	45.6	68
Second	23	19.3	44	37.0	52	43.7	119
Third	32	22.9	55	39.3	53	37.9	140
Fourth or More	14	24.1	33	56.9	11	19.0	58
Total	88	22.9	150	39.0	147	38.2	385

($P < .01$)

Generally, there was an inverse relationship between number of close friends and generation. Eleven or more friends were reported by 45.6% of the first generation respondents and this proportion decreased steadily to 19.0% of the fourth or more generation respondents who said the same.

Five to ten friends were reported by 26.5% of the first and 56.9% of the fourth or more generation respondents.

Table V-3 illustrates the relationship between number of close friends and education.

Table V-3

Number of Close Friends by Education

Education	Number of Close Friends						Total
	4 or fewer		5 to 10		11 or more		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1 to 9 years	35	28.9	35	28.9	51	42.1	121
10 to 11 years	34	25.2	52	38.5	49	36.3	135
12 years or college	19	15.0	61	48.0	47	37.0	127
TOTAL	88	23.0	148	38,6	147	38.4	383

($P < .02$)

As education increased the tendency to have a medial number of close friends increased. Five to ten friends were reported by 48.0% of those with 12 years or a college education and the proportion decreased to 28.9% of those with 1 to 9 years of education who said the same.

Respondents with 1 to 9 years of education were most likely to mention having both 4 or fewer and 11 or more close friends. Four or fewer friends were mentioned by 28.9% of those with 1 to 9 years and 15.0% of those with 12 years or a college education. Eleven or more friends were mentioned by 42.1% of those with 1 to 9 and 37.0% of those with 12 years or a college education.

The relationship between occupation and number of close friends is given in Table V-4.

Table V-4

Number of Close Friends by Occupation

Occupation	Number of Close Friends						Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 & 2	4	13.8	10	34.5	15	51.7	29
Hollingshead 3 & 4 and Farmers	14	16.3	39	45.3	33	38.4	86
Hollingshead 5 & 6	28	29.2	35	36.5	33	34.4	96
Hollingshead 7 & retired, unemployed	8	13.8	19	32.8	31	53.4	58
Housewives	34	29.8	46	40.4	34	29.8	114
TOTAL	88	23.0	149	38.9	146	38.1	383

($P < .02$)

There was a curvilinear relationship between the number of close friends and occupation, with those in Hollingshead 1, 2 and 7 and non-working respondents reporting the most friends. Eleven or more close friends were reported by 51.7% of those in Hollingshead 1 and 2 and 53.4% of those in Hollingshead 7 and non-working respondents; only 38.4% of those in Hollingshead 3 and 4 and 34.4% of those in Hollingshead 5 and 6 said the same.

Conversely, 4 or fewer friends were reported by 29.2% of those in Hollingshead 5 and 6, 16.3% of those in Hollingshead 3 and 4, and 13.8% of those in Hollingshead 1, 2, and 7, and non-working respondents.

Housewives had fewer friends than did the sample as a whole - 11 or more friends were reported by 29.8% of the housewives and 38.1% of the entire sample.

Table V-5 illustrates the relationship between age and number of close friends.

Table V-5

Number of Close Friends by Age

Age	Number of Close Friends: 4 or fewer		5 - 10		11 or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
25 years and under	12	25.0	24	50.0	12	25.0	48
26 - 40 years	36	25.7	68	48.6	36	25.7	140
41 - 55 years	26	22.0	41	34.7	51	43.2	118
56 - 65 years	8	19.5	6	14.6	27	65.9	41
over 65 years	5	13.5	11	29.7	21	56.8	37
TOTAL	87	22.7	150	39.1	147	38.3	384

($P < .001$)

The data show that older respondents had more close friends than younger respondents did. Eleven or more friends were reported by 25.0% of those under 26 years of age and the proportion rose to 65.9% of those from 56 to 65 and 56.8% of those over 65 years of age who said the same.

Conversely 13.5% of those over 65 years of age and 25.0% of those under 26 years of age reported 4 or fewer friends.

2. Number of Friends In This Community

In addition to being asked how many close friends they had, respondents were asked, "How many live in this community?" Table V-6 gives the distribution for these responses.

Table V-6

Proportion Of Friends Living In The Same Community As Respondent

Proportion of Friends	Number	Per Cent
100% in community of respondent	65	16.2
50% - 99% in community of respondent	113	28.2
25% - 49% in community of respondent	85	21.2
1% - 24% in community of respondent	63	15.7
none in community of respondent	38	9.5
no response	37	9.2
TOTAL	401	100.0

Over one quarter (28.2%) of the respondents had from 50 to 99% of their friends living in the same community as the respondent. Only 9.5% of the respondents reported having no friends living in their community.

The percentage of friends living in the respondent's community did not differ significantly for sex, ethnicity, income, marital status, generation or age. However, significant relationships were found for both education and occupation.

The relationship between education and the proportion of friends living in the same community as the respondent is shown in Table V-7.

Table V-7

Proportion of Friends Living In The Same Community

As Respondent By Education

Education	Proportion of Friends: 100%		50% to 99%		less than 50%		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1 to 9 years	26	23.0	42	37.2	45	39.8	113
10 to 11 years	25	19.4	35	27.1	69	53.5	129
12 years or college	14	11.7	36	30.0	70	58.3	120
TOTAL	65	18.0	113	31.2	184	50.8	362

($P < .04$)

The data show that there is an inverse relationship between the years of formal education and the number of friends living in the same community. Among those with 1 to 9 years of education, 23.0% said that all of their friends lived in the same community as the respondent. This proportion steadily decreased as education increased - 11.7% of those with 12 or more years of education indicated that all their friends lived in the same community as themselves.

Conversely, 58.3% of those with 12 years or a college education and only 39.8% of those with 1 to 9 years of education said less than 50% of their friends lived in the same community.

The proportion of friends living in the same community was also significantly related to occupation. Table V-8 shows this relationship.

Table V-8

Proportion Of Friends Living In The Same Community

As Respondent By Occupation

Occupation	Proportion Of Friends In This Community						
	100%		50% to 99%		less than 50%		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 & 2	4	15.4	8	30.8	14	53.8	26
Hollingshead 3 & 4 and farmers	13	15.7	23	27.7	47	56.6	83
Hollingshead 5 & 6	23	25.3	34	37.4	34	37.4	91
Hollingshead 7, not working and retired	13	23.2	18	32.1	25	44.6	56
Housewives	11	10.4	30	28.3	65	61.3	106
TOTAL	64	17.7	113	31.2	185	51.1	362

($P<.05$)

The data shows that those in the higher Hollingshead categories had fewer close friends living in the same community than those in the lower Hollingshead categories. Fewer than 50% of close friends living in the same community was reported by 53.8% of those in Hollingshead 1 and 2, 56.6% of those in Hollingshead 3, 4 and farmers, 37.4% of those in Hollingshead 5 and 6 and 44.6% of those in Hollingshead 7 and non-working respondents.

Conversely, 25.3% of those in Hollingshead 5 and 6, 23.2% of those in Hollingshead 7 and non-working and less than 16% of those in Hollingshead 1 to 4 said that all of their close friends lived in the same community.

Housewives had fewer friends living in the same community than did the entire sample. Less than 50% of friends living in the same

community was reported by 61.3% of the housewives and 51.1% of the entire sample.

3. How Often See Close Friends

The third variable which shall be considered was derived by asking the respondents, "How often do you see your closest friend?" The distribution of the responses to this question is shown in Table V-9.

Table V-9

How Often See Closest Friend

Frequency	Number	Per Cent
at least once a day	69	17.2
once every 2 days	34	8.5
twice a week	56	14.0
once a week	105	26.2
2 or 3 times a month	17	4.2
about once a month	35	8.7
2 to 6 times a year	29	7.2
once a year	14	3.5
no response	42	10.5
TOTAL	401	100.0

Over half (65.9%) of the sample said that they saw their closest friend once a week or more. The most frequently reported response was "once a week" (26.2%).

"How often see closest friend" was significantly related to marital status and to income. The other independent variables - sex, ethnicity, generation, occupation and age did not relate significantly.

Table V-10 shows the relationship between how often the respondent sees his closest friend and his marital status.

Table V-10

How Often See Closest Friend By Marital Status

Marital Status	Number of Times: Every 2 days or more		Once a Week		1 to 3 times a month		1 to 6 times per year		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Married	66	23.4	131	46.5	47	16.7	38	13.5	282
Single - widowed, divorced, separated	37	48.1	30	39.0	5	6.5	5	6.5	77
TOTAL	103	28.7	161	44.8	52	14.5	43	12.00	359

($P < .001$)

The data show that single people tended to see their closest friend more often than married people. A large number (48.1%) of single respondents reported seeing their closest friend every 2 days or more whereas a smaller percentage (23.4%) of married people reported this same frequency. Fewer single people (6.5%) reported that they saw their friends only 1 to 6 times per year than did married people (13.5%).

Table V-11 illustrates the relationship between how often see closest friend and income.

Table V-11

How Often See Close Friends by Income

Income	How Often See Close Friends: Every 2 days or more		Once a Week		1 to 3 times a month		1 to 6 times per year		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
less than $3,000	16	42.1	15	39.5	7	18.4	0	0.0	38
$3,000 to $5,499	38	34.2	53	47.7	11	9.9	9	8.1	111
$5,500 to $7,999	20	21.5	44	47.3	13	14.0	16	17.2	93
$8,000 or more	13	21.3	25	41.0	14	23.0	9	14.8	61
TOTAL	87	28.7	137	45.2	45	14.9	34	11.2	303

($P < .02$)

Generally, there was an inverse relationship between income and frequency of seeing closest friends. Seeing close friends every 2 days or more was reported by 42.1% of those earning less than $3,000 per year and this proportion increased to 21.3% of those earning $8,000 or more who said the same.

Conversely, none of those in the lowest income bracket saw their closest friends 1 to 6 times per year, and 14.8% of those in the highest income bracket said the same.

B. Anomie

The five item Srole Anomie Scale is scored simply by assigning a value of one to each item that is positively endorsed by the respondent. The possible range of scores is from zero (low) to five (high). The distribution of scores obtained for the Red Deer sample is given in Table V-12.

Table V-12

Anomie Score

Score	Number	Per Cent
0	113	28.2
1	113	28.2
2	53	13.2
3	41	10.2
4	40	10.0
5	19	4.7
no response	22	5.5
TOTAL	401	100.0

The data show that Red Deer respondents had a low degree of anomie -- 56.4% scored in the low range and only 14.7% scored in the high range.

Anomie was related to three of the independent variables; education, income and occupation. It was not related to sex, ethnicity, marital status, generation or age.

Table V - 13 shows the relationship between anomie and education.

Table V-13

Degree of Anomie By Education

Education	Anomie Score 0		1		2		3		4 and 5		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1 to 9 years	26	21.7	33	27.5	16	13.3	17	14.2	28	23.3	120
10 & 11 years	36	27.1	42	31.6	21	15.8	14	10.5	20	15.0	133
12 years or more	51	41.8	38	31.1	15	12.3	8	6.6	10	8.2	122
TOTAL	113	30.1	113	30.1	52	13.9	39	10.4	58	15.5	375

($P < .01$)

Education was inversely related to anomie. Of those with 12 years or a college education, 41.8% had 0 on the anomie scale; only 21.7% of those with 1 to 9 years of education scored the same.

Conversely, 23.3% of those with 1 to 9 years and only 8.2% of those with 12 years or a college education scored high (4 or 5) on the anomie scale.

Anomie score was also significantly related to income: see Table V-14.

Table V-14

Degree of Anomie By Income

Income	Anomie Score 0		1		2		3		4 and 5		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
less than $3,000	9	22.5	6	15.0	8	20.0	3	7.5	14	35.0	40
$3,000 to $5,499	28	22.8	41	33.3	16	13.0	13	10.6	25	20.3	123
$5,500 to $7,999	32	34.8	34	37.0	9	9.8	10	10.9	7	7.6	92
$8,000 or more	27	39.1	23	33.3	8	11.6	3	4.3	8	11.6	69
TOTAL	96	29.6	104	32.1	41	12.7	29	9.0	54	16.7	324

($P < .01$)

There was a slight tendency for respondents with higher incomes to have lower scores on the anomie scale - 39.1% of those in the $8,000 or more income bracket had a 0 score on the scale whereas only 22.5% of those in the lowest income bracket ($3,000 or less) had a 0 score. Conversely, only 11.6% of the highest income bracket, and 35.0% of the lowest income bracket scored high (4 or 5) on the anomie scale.

Table V-15 shows the relationship between anomie and occupation.

Table V-15

Degree of Anomie By Occupation

Occupation	Anomie Score 0		1		2		3		4 and 5		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 & 2	13	44.8	8	27.6	6	20.7	2	6.9	0	0.0	29
Hollingshead 3 & 4 and farmers	38	44.2	26	30.2	10	11.6	5	5.8	7	8.1	86
Hollingshead 5 & 6	25	25.3	35	35.4	12	12.1	10	10.1	17	17.2	99
Hollingshead 7 & retired and unemployed	13	22.4	12	20.7	11	19.0	8	13.8	14	24.1	58
Housewives	24	23.1	31	29.8	14	13.5	15	14.4	20	19.2	104
TOTAL	113	30.1	112	29.8	53	14.1	40	10.6	58	15.4	376

($P < .01$)

The data show that respondents in the lower Hollingshead categories scored higher on the anomie scale than did those in higher occupational categories. A zero score was recorded for 44.8% of those in Hollingshead 1 and 2 and the proportion decreased to 22.4% of those in Hollingshead 7 and non-working respondents who said the same.

Conversely, a high score (4 or 5) was displayed by none of those in Hollingshead 1 and 2 and 24.1% of those in Hollingshead 7 and non-working respondents.

Housewives displayed a slightly greater degree of anomie than did the entire sample--19.2% of the housewives scored 4 or 5, and only 15.4% of the sample as a whole said the same.

SUMMARY

V. Social Involvements

This chapter has been concerned with the informal social involvements of the residents of the Red Deer area.

Three general indices of social involvement were employed: opportunity for involvement, degree of involvement and anomie scores. Opportunity for involvement was assessed in terms of number of friends living in the area. Degree of involvement was assessed by the number of reported contacts respondents had with their friends. The anomie scale, as described previously, is an index of perceived social isolation, lack of involvement in one's social sphere, and degree of generalized despair.

The independent variables which were cross-tabulated with these indices are the same as those used throughout the present study: sex, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education, income, occupation and age.

A. Friends

An examination of the number of friends respondents reported revealed that the majority of respondents had 8 or more friends.

Number of friends did not differ significantly for sex, ethnicity or income.

However, the data shows that single people have more close friends than married people. It also indicates that first generation respondents tend to have more friends than second, third or fourth generation respondents. A significant relationship was also found between education and number of close friends; as education increased the tendency to report a medial number of friends increased.

It was interesting to note that people in high-ranking occupations and those in the low-ranking occupations followed fairly similar

patterns of responses in that they had more close friends than did those in Hollingshead 5 and 6, and that younger people in general have fewer close friends than older people.

After respondents were asked how many close friends they had, they were asked how many lived in the same community as the respondent. Less than a quarter of the respondents said that all of their close friends lived in the same community.

Significant relationships were found between the proportion of close friends living in the same community as the respondent and both education and occupation.

It was found that the respondents in lower educational and occupational categories were most likely to have the greatest number of their close friends living in the same community.

Almost three-quarters of the respondents reported seeing their friends at least once a week.

Both marital status and income were found to be significantly related to frequency of seeing one's closest friend. Single people and those with lower incomes both tended to see their closest friend more often than those who were married or who were in the higher income brackets.

B. Anomie

In general, respondents in the Red Deer area exhibited a fairly low degree of anomie. Anomie scores were related to the three indices of social position - education, income and occupation.

There were fairly consistent inverse relationships between education, income, and occupation when related to degree of anomie.

Respondents in lower education, lower income, and lower occupational categories exhibited higher anomie scores than did those in higher categories.

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